

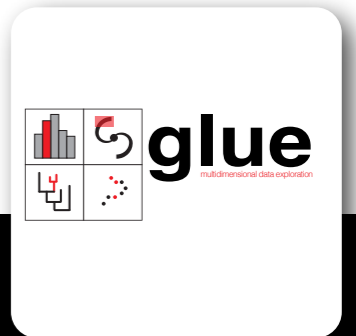
What (and How) Can **Linked-View Visualization** tell us about the **Universe**, and **Brains**?



Alyssa A. Goodman

Harvard-Smithsonian Center for Astrophysics & Radcliffe Institute
with Chris Beaumont, Michelle Borkin, Penny Qian & Tom Robitaille

What (and How) Can **Linked-View Visualization** tell us about the **Universe**, and **Brains**?

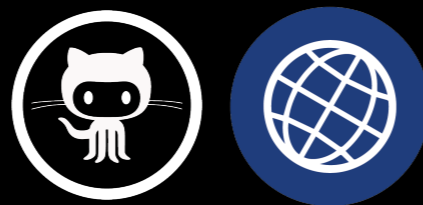


Alyssa A. Goodman

Harvard-Smithsonian Center for Astrophysics & Radcliffe Institute
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@aagie
@glueviz
@astrofrog



glueviz.org
github.com/glue-viz
Tom Robitaille, lead developer



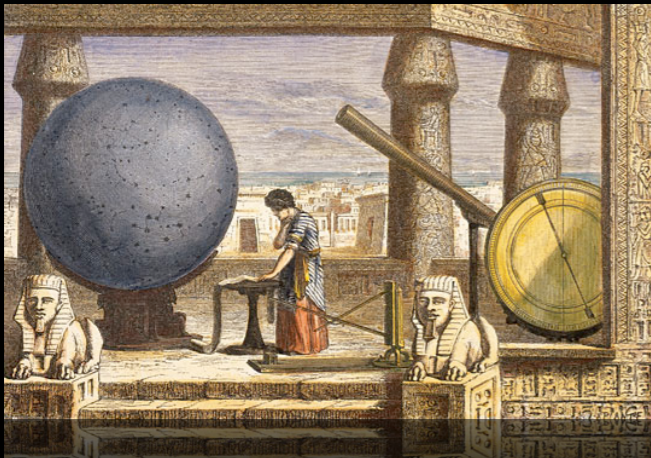
NASA James Webb
Space Telescope
+NSF-Scientific Software Elements

3500 YEARS OF OBSERVING

Stonehenge, 1500 BC



Ptolemy in Alexandria, 100 AD



Observatory Tower,
Lincolnshire, UK, c. 1300



Galileo, 1600



naked-eye/telescope

The "Scientific Revolution"
multi-wavelength
Reber's Radio
Telescope, 1937



ground/space-based



NASA/Explorer 7
(Space-based
Observing)
1959

"The Internet"



Long-distance
remote-control/
"robotic"
telescopes
1990s



21st Century
Virtual Observatories
& Online Astronomy

VISUAL + DATA-RICH + OPEN

Why Is Astronomy Interesting?

Astronomy has always been data-driven....
Now becoming more accepted in other areas as well

- ▶ Important spatio-temporal features
- ▶ Very large density contrasts in populations
- ▶ Real errors and covariances
- ▶ Many signals very subtle, buried in systematics
- ▶ Data sets large, pushing scalability
 - LSST will be 100PB

“Exciting, since it is worthless!”

— Jim Gray

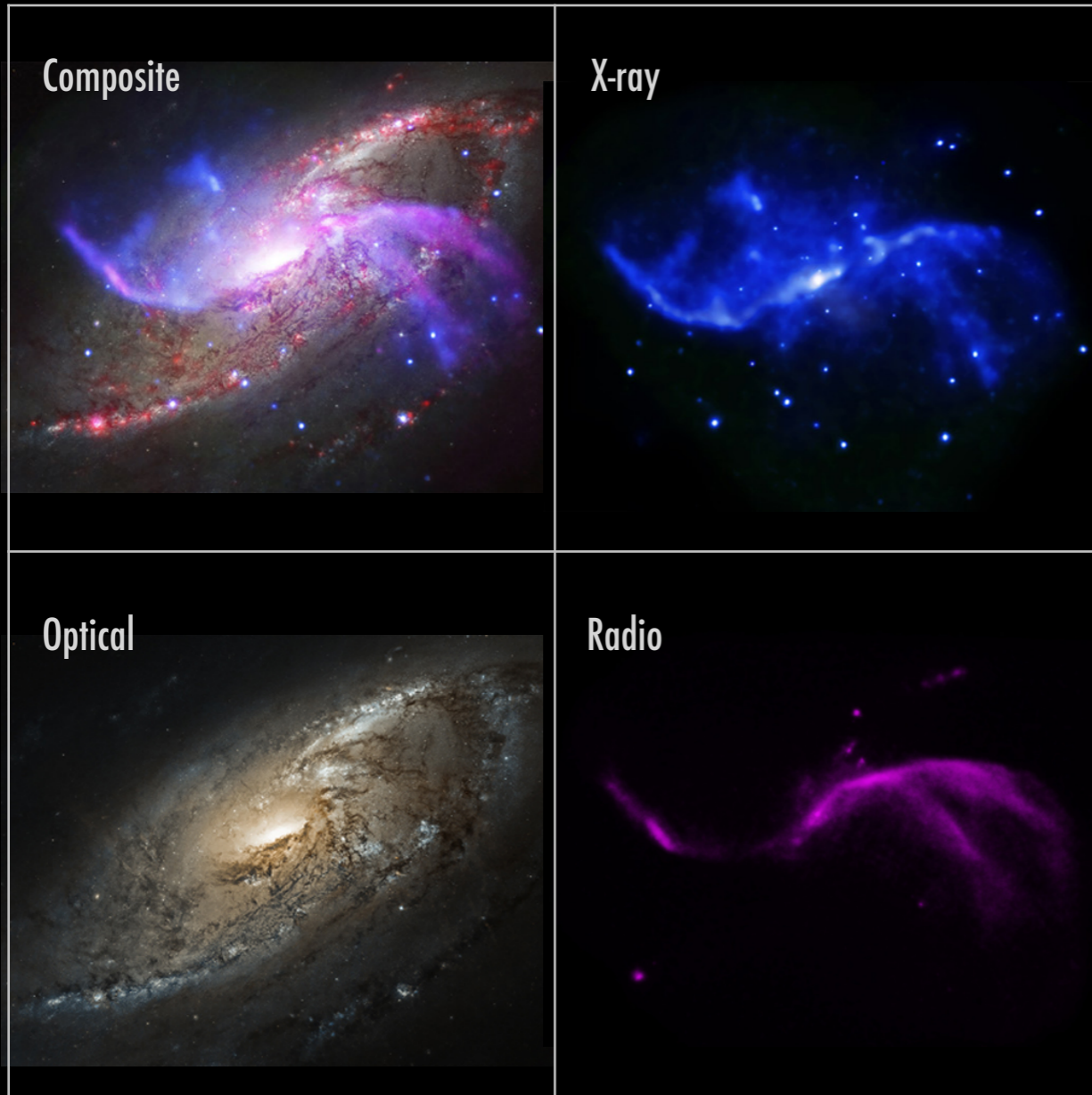


Jim Gray 1944-2007(?)

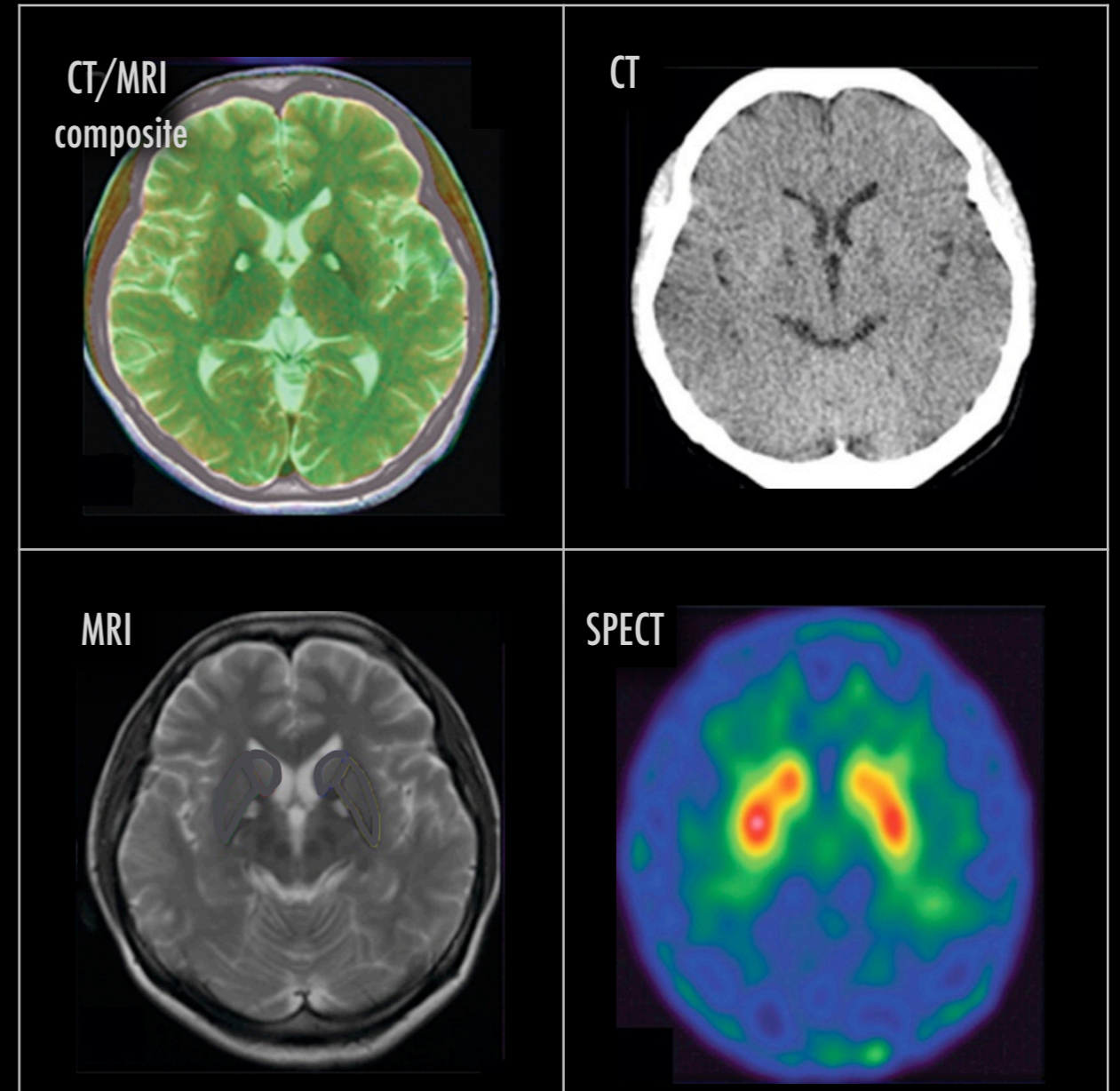
Sloan Digital Sky Survey, est. 1998

WorldWide Telescope, est. 2008

"ASTRONOMICAL MEDICINE"



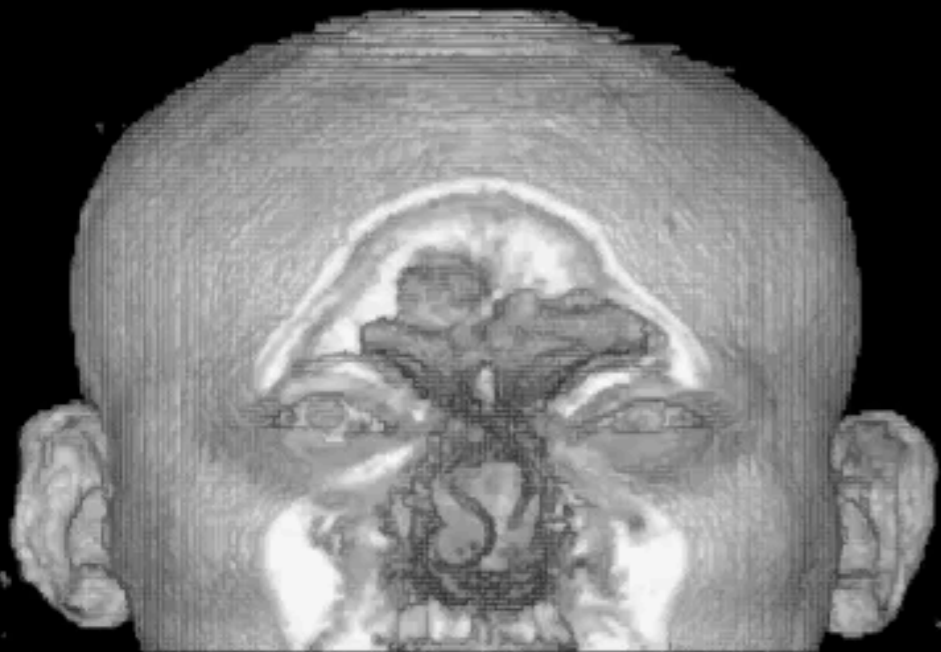
chandra.harvard.edu/photo/2014/m106/



Chang, et al. 2011, brain.oxfordjournals.org/content/134/12/3632

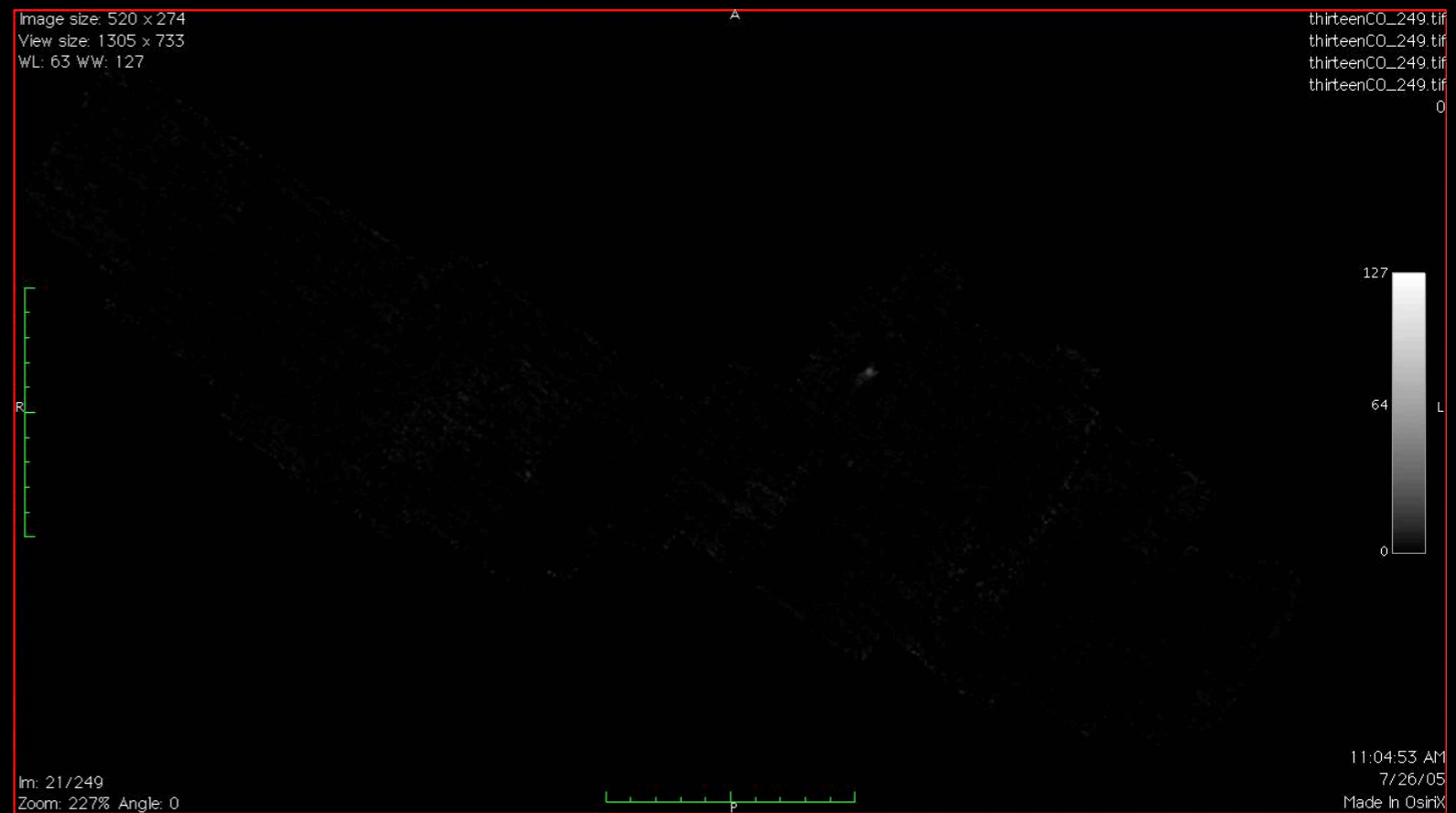
ASTRONOMICAL MEDICINE

"KEITH"



"z" is depth into head






"PERSEUS"

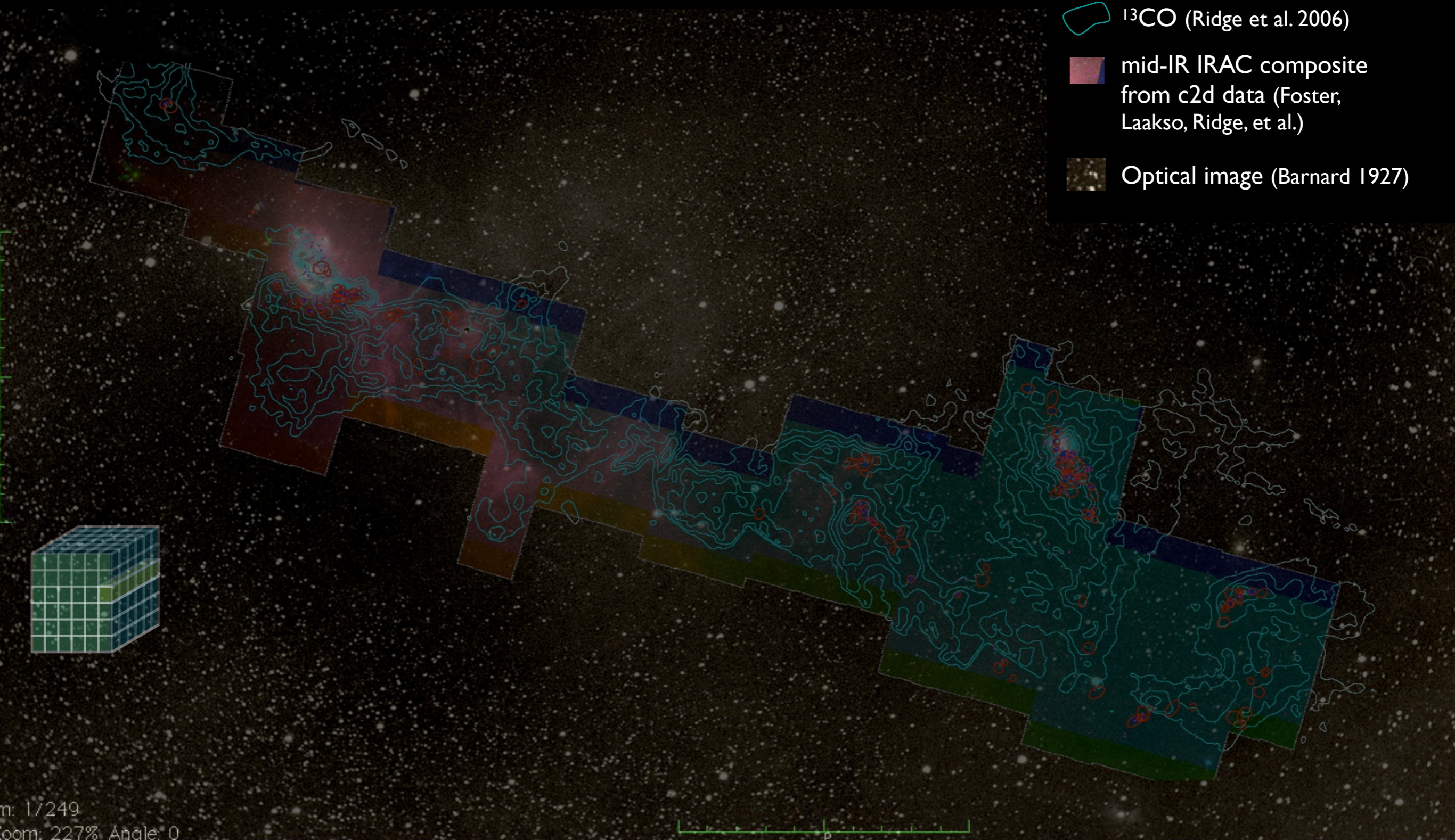


"z" is line-of-sight velocity

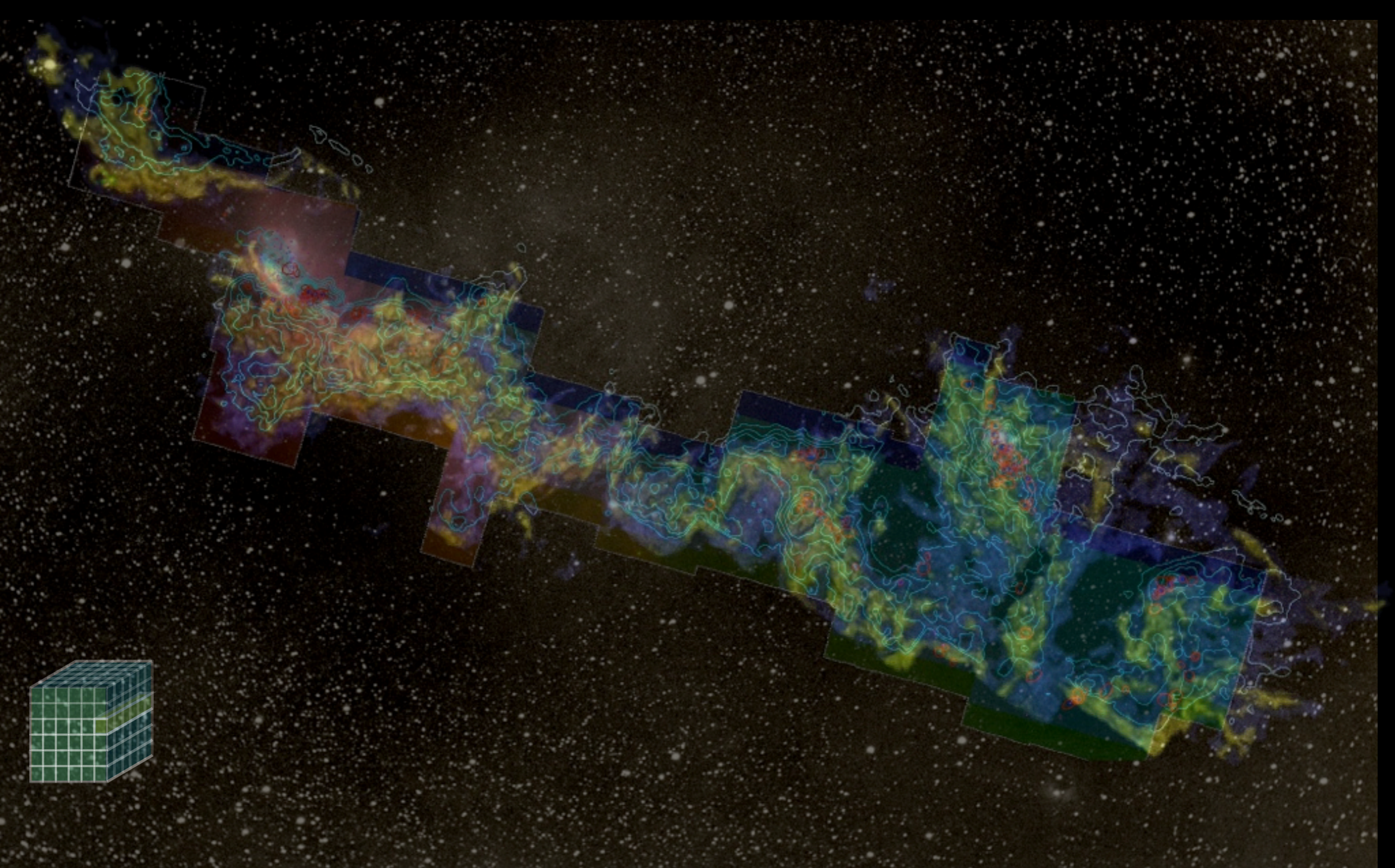
ASTRONOMICAL MEDICINE

Image size: 520 x 274
View size: 1305 x 733
W/L: 63 WW: 127

-  mm peak (Enoch et al. 2006)
-  sub-mm peak (Hatchell et al. 2005, Kirk et al. 2006)
-  ^{13}CO (Ridge et al. 2006)
-  mid-IR IRAC composite from c2d data (Foster, Laakso, Ridge, et al.)
-  Optical image (Barnard 1927)



m: 1/249
Zoom: 227% Angle: 0

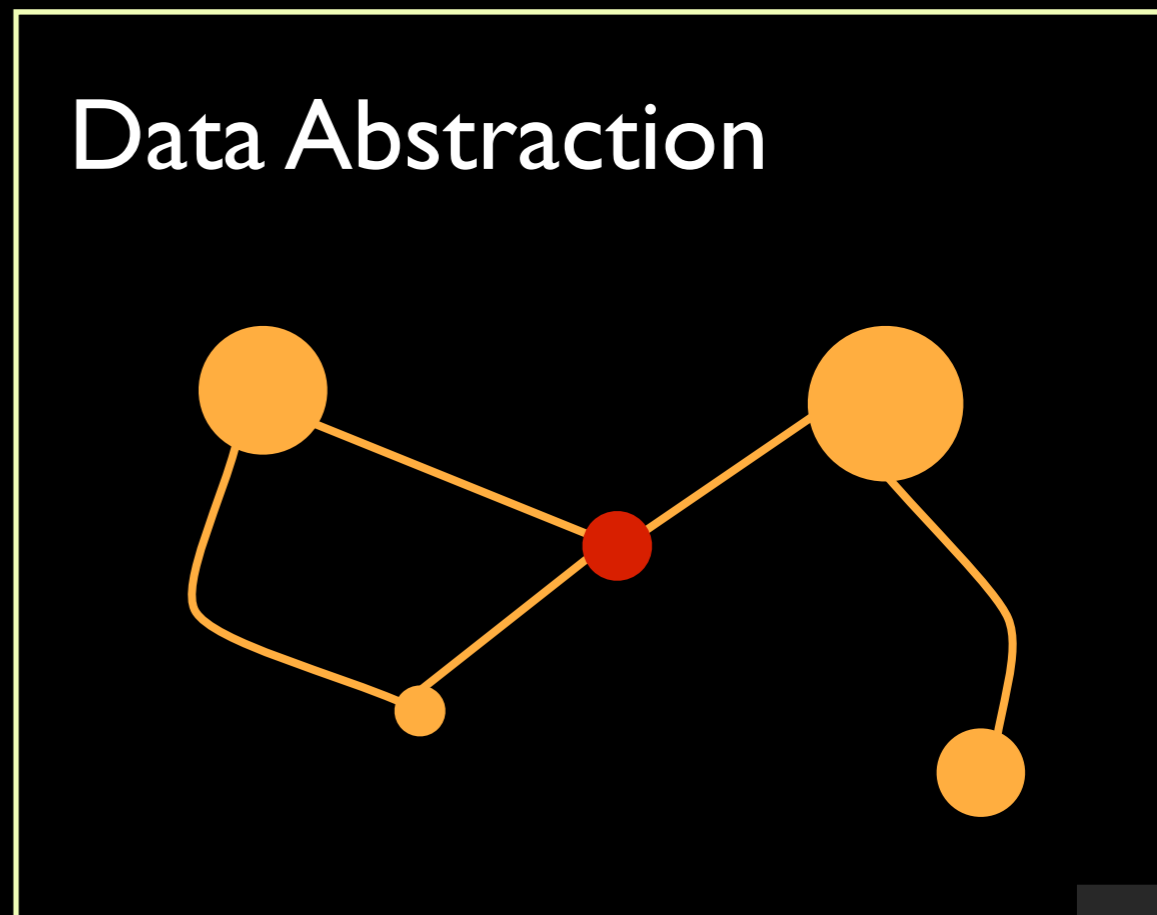
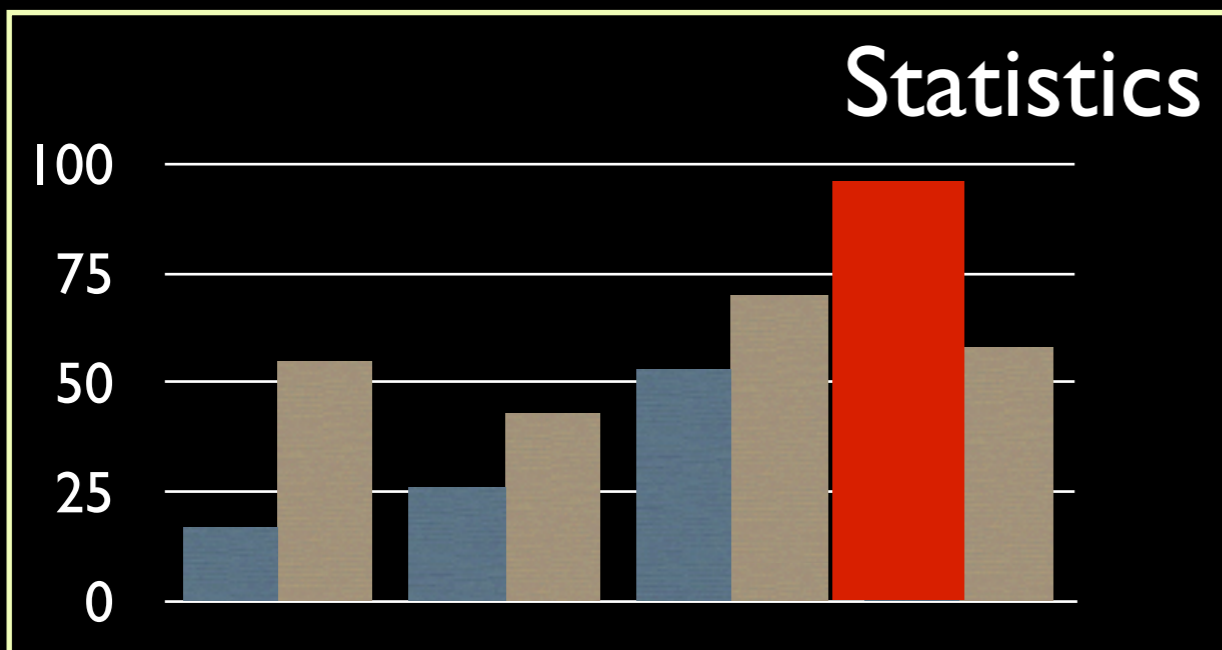
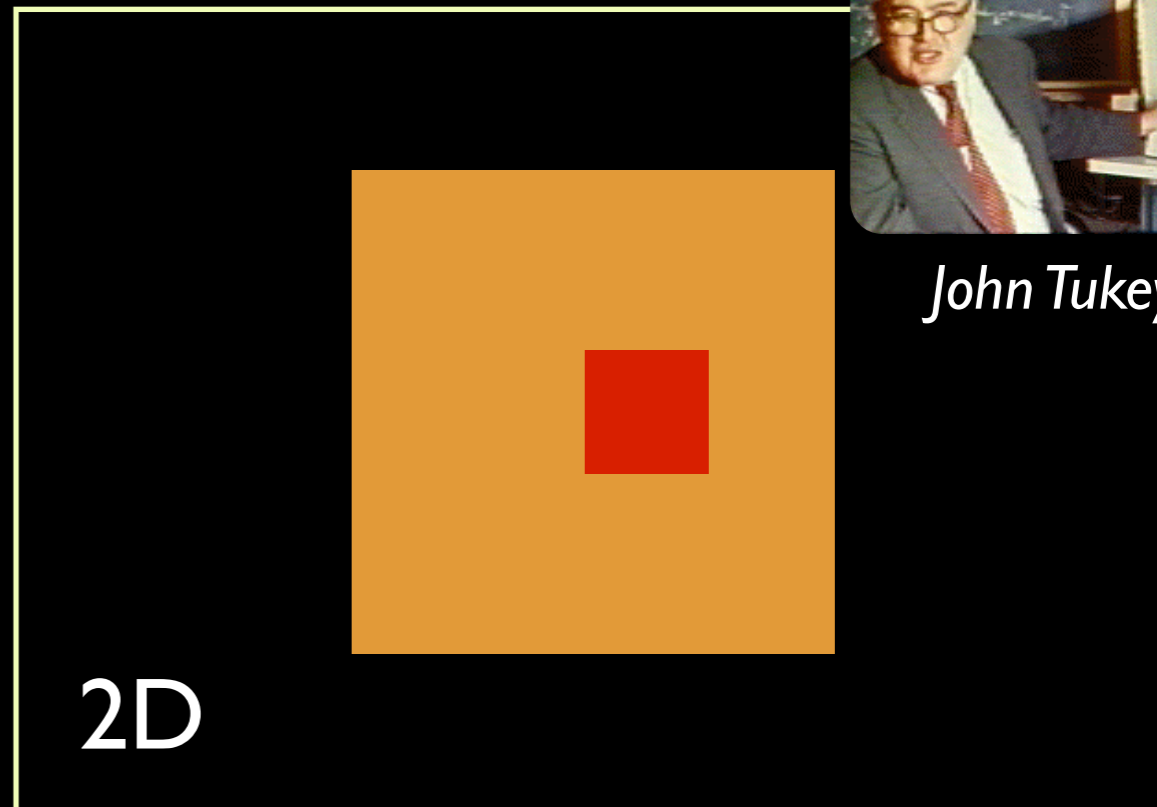
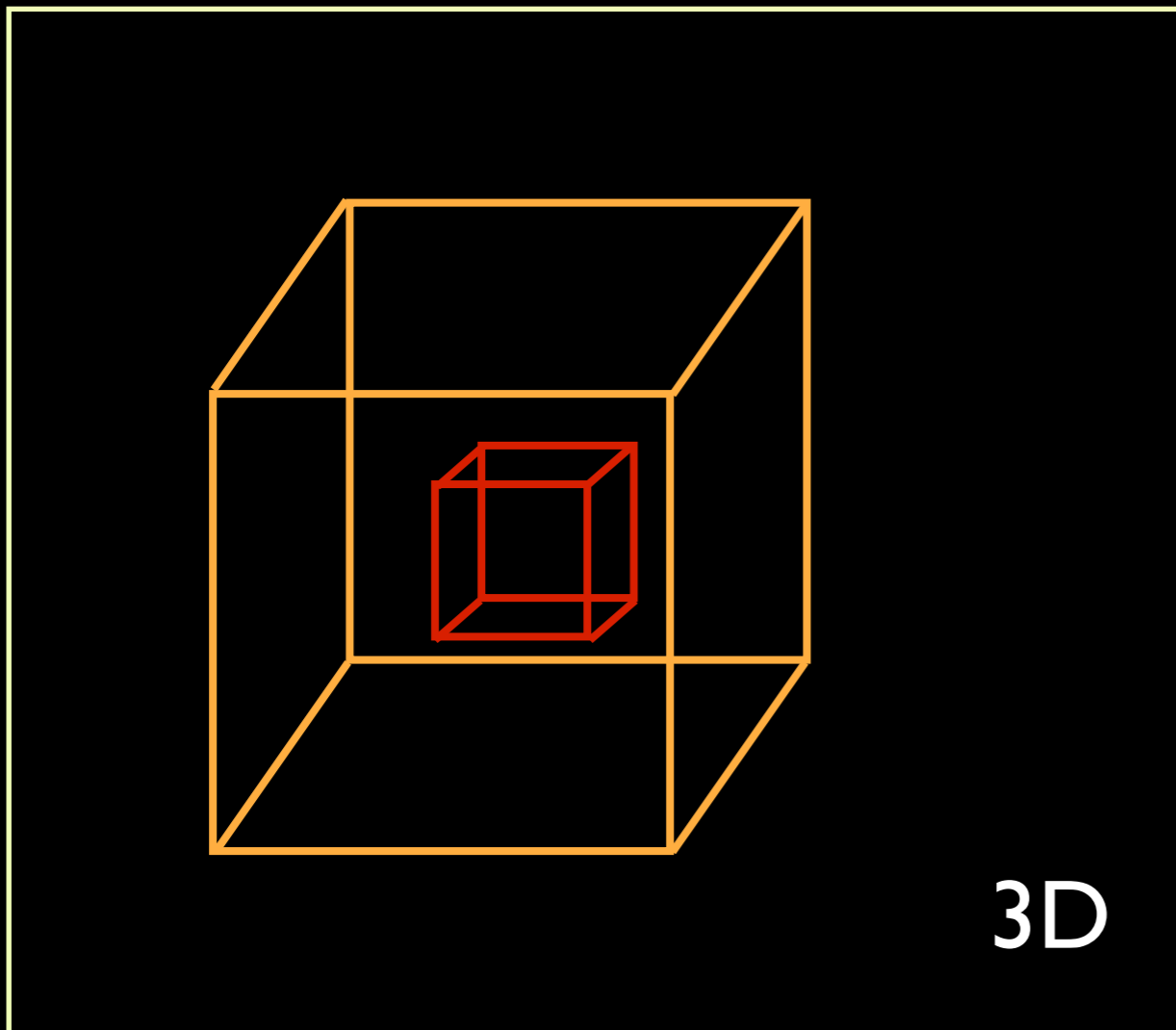


3D Viz made with VolView

LINKED VIEWS OF HIGH-DIMENSIONAL DATA



John Tukey



figure, by M. Borkin, reproduced from Goodman 2012, "Principles of High-Dimensional Data Visualization in Astronomy"

JOHN TUKEY'S LEGACY



PRIM-9

PRIM-H

DataDesk®

XGobi

GGobi

RGGobi



Microsoft
Power BI



Polaris



1970

1980

1990

2000

2010

LINKED VIEWS OF HIGH-DIMENSIONAL DATA (IN PYTHON)

GLUE



New tabs provide canvases for additional visualizations

Data Collection

- Data
 - W5 Image
 - W5 Catalog
- Subsets
 - Forming Stars
 - J - H > 2

Datasets and subsets

Plot Layers - Image Widget

- J - H > 2 (W5 Catalog)
- X J - H > 2 (W5 Image)
- Forming Stars (W5 Catalog)
- X Forming Stars (W5 Image)
- W5 Image

Layer editor for data viewer windows

Plot Options - Image Widget

Data: W5 Image
Attribute: PRIMARY
Aspect: Square Pixels

Monochrome RGB

Active data viewer window options

W5 Image - PRIMARY

The image and points are linked, so new selections here will propagate to both

W5 Catalog

IPython console to interact with data

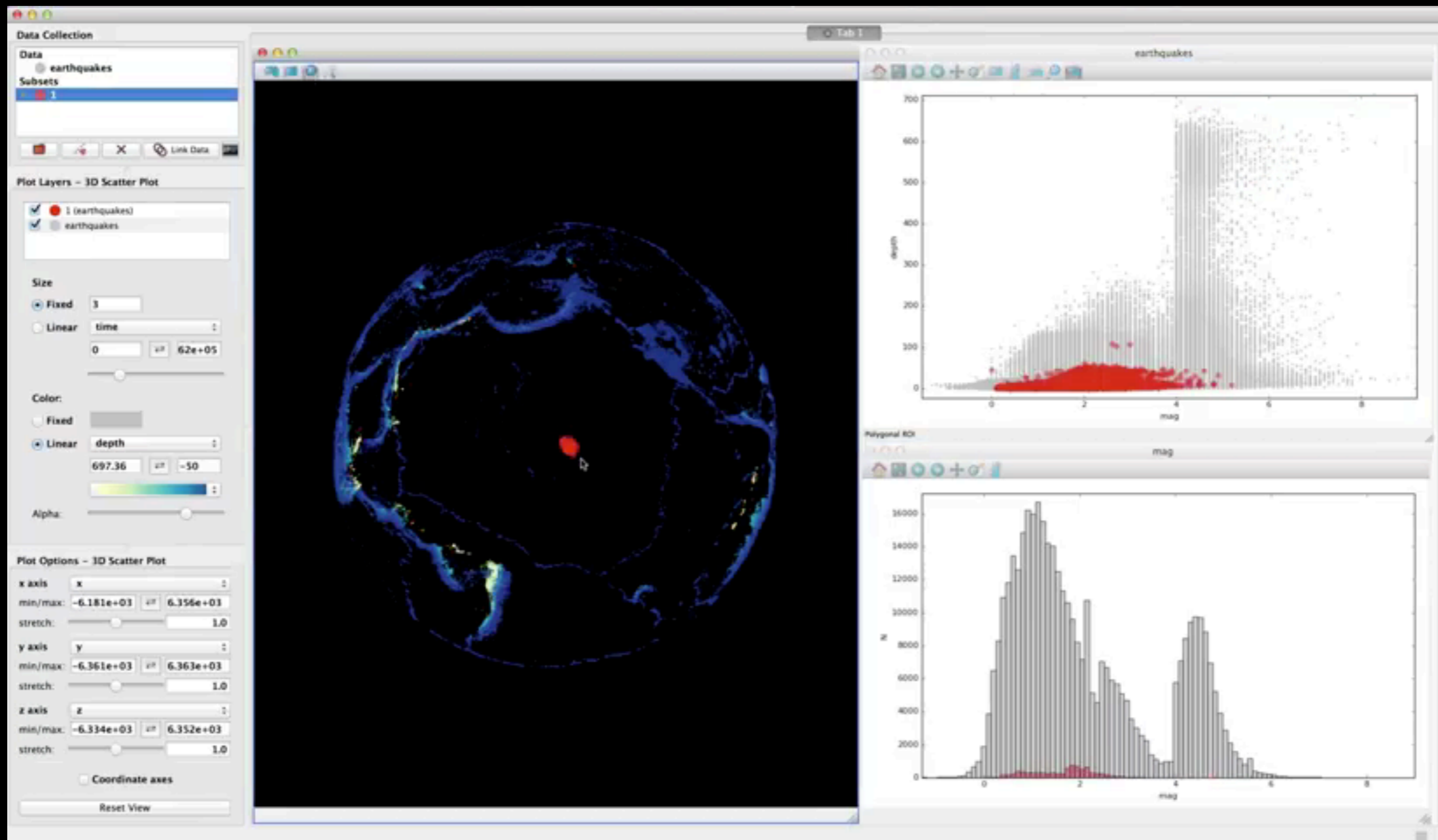
```
In [8]: data = data_collection[1]
In [9]: data.subsets[0].to_mask()
Out[9]: array([False, False, False, ..., False, False, False], dtype=bool)
In [10]: state = data.id['Jmag'] - data.id['Hmag'] > 2
In [11]: data_collection.new_subset_group('J - H > 2', state)
Out[11]: <glue.core.subset_group.SubsetGroup at 0x1151fa9e8>
In [12]:
```

The x-axis variable was created on-the-fly from two separate table columns

Dragging datasets onto the main canvas area creates new data viewer windows

LINKED VIEWS OF HIGH-DIMENSIONAL DATA (IN PYTHON)

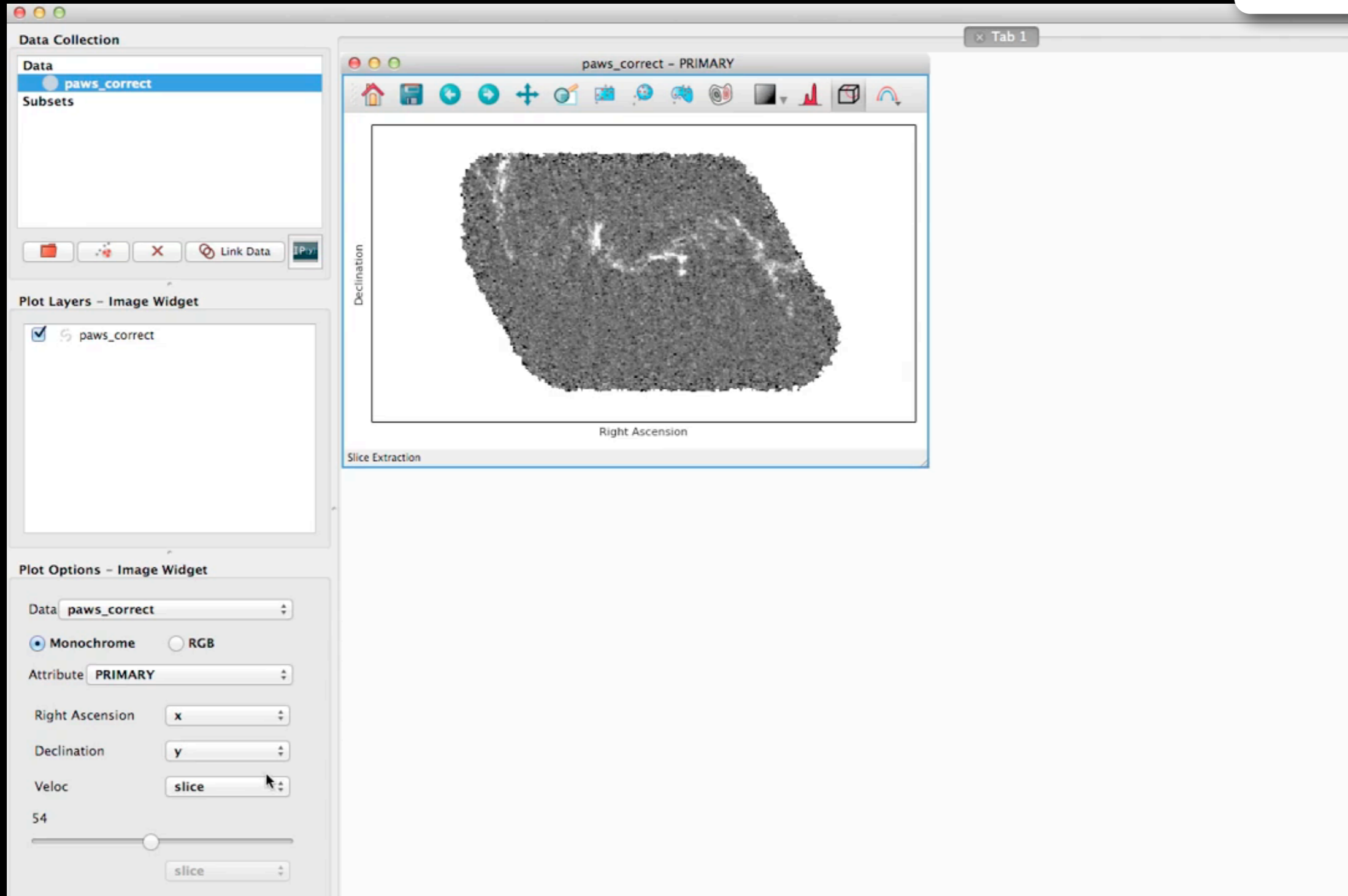
GLUE



video by Tom Robitaille, lead glue developer
glue created by: C. Beaumont, M. Borkin, P. Qian, T. Robitaille, and A. Goodman, PI

LINKED VIEWS OF HIGH-DIMENSIONAL DATA (IN PYTHON)

GLUE

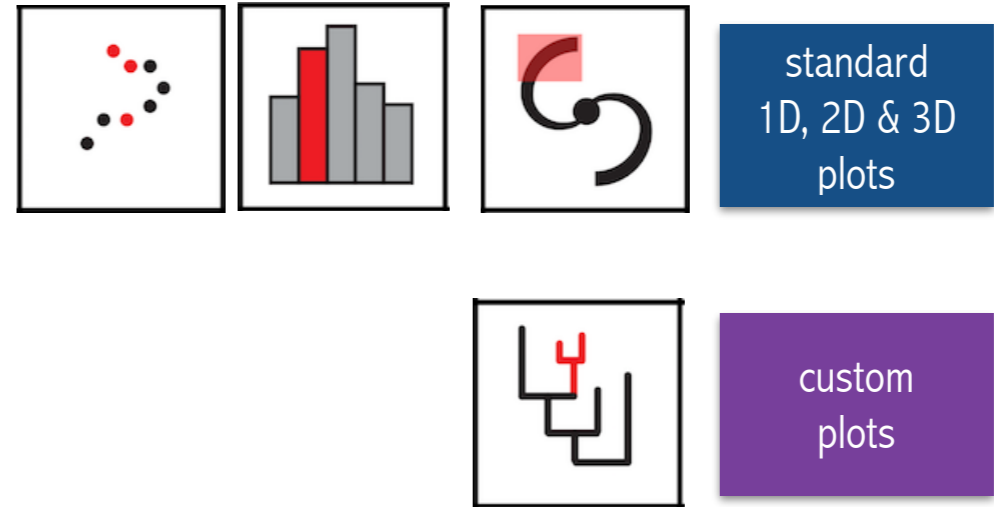


*video by Chris Beaumont, glue developer
glue created by: C. Beaumont, M. Borkin, P. Qian, T. Robitaille, and A. Goodman, PI*




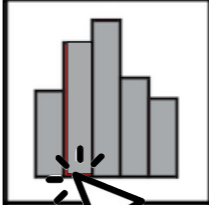

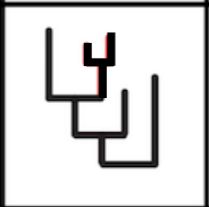


Linked Views



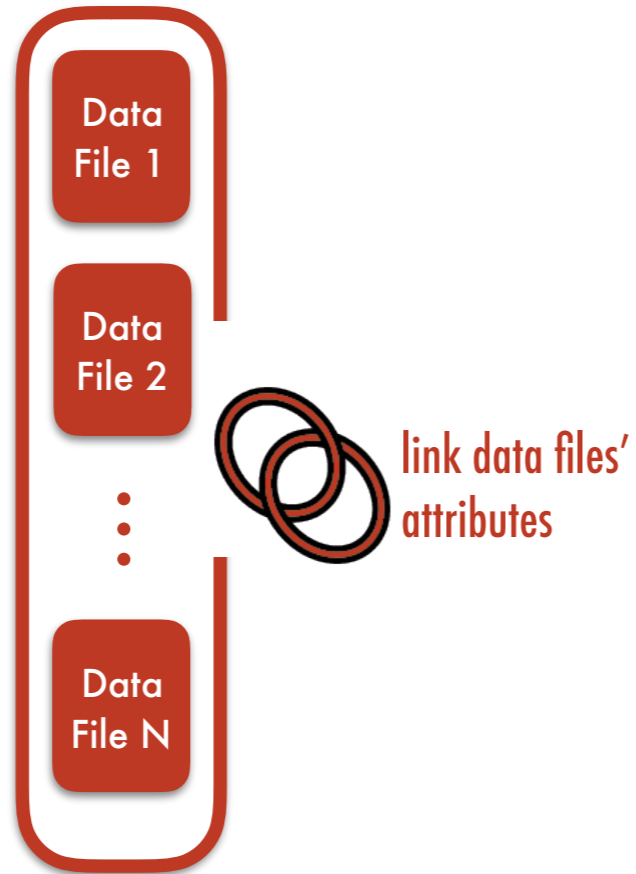


Linked Views

			<p>standard 1D, 2D & 3D plots</p>	
<p>highlight live or algorithmic selections with Boolean logic</p>				<p>custom plots</p>

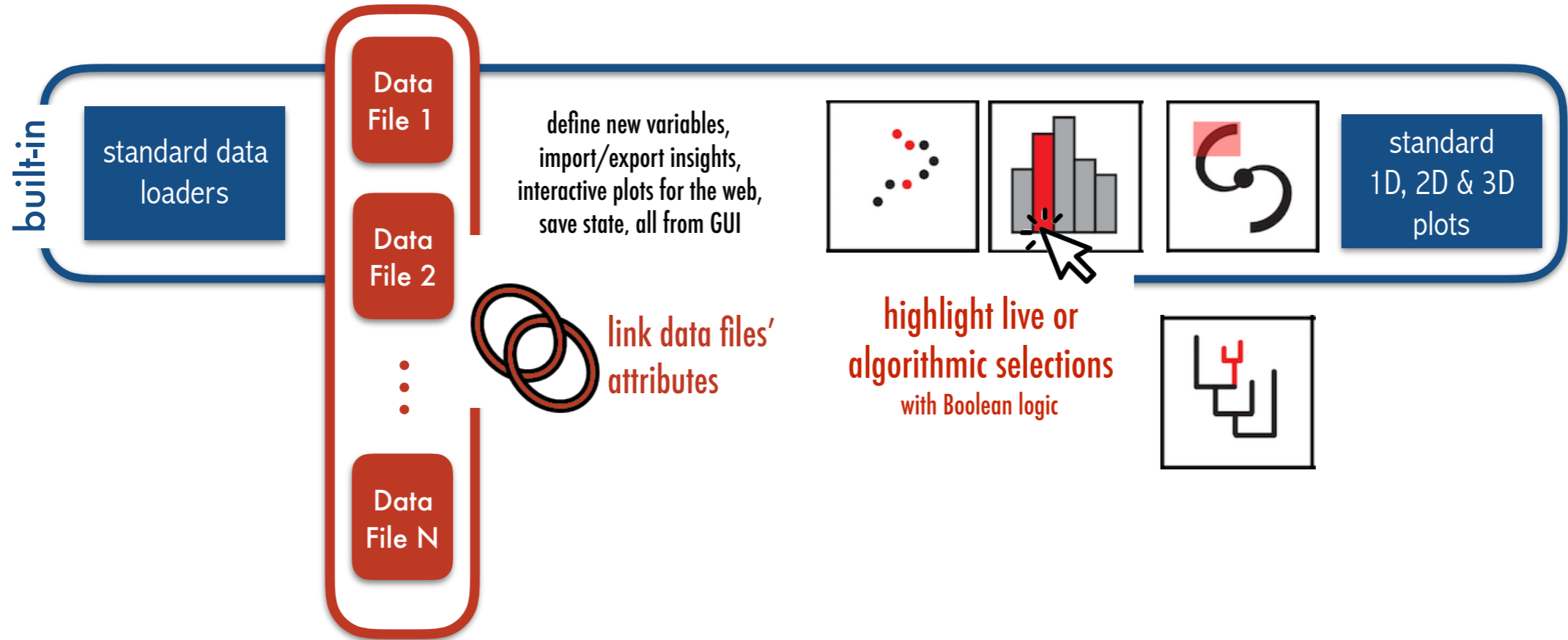


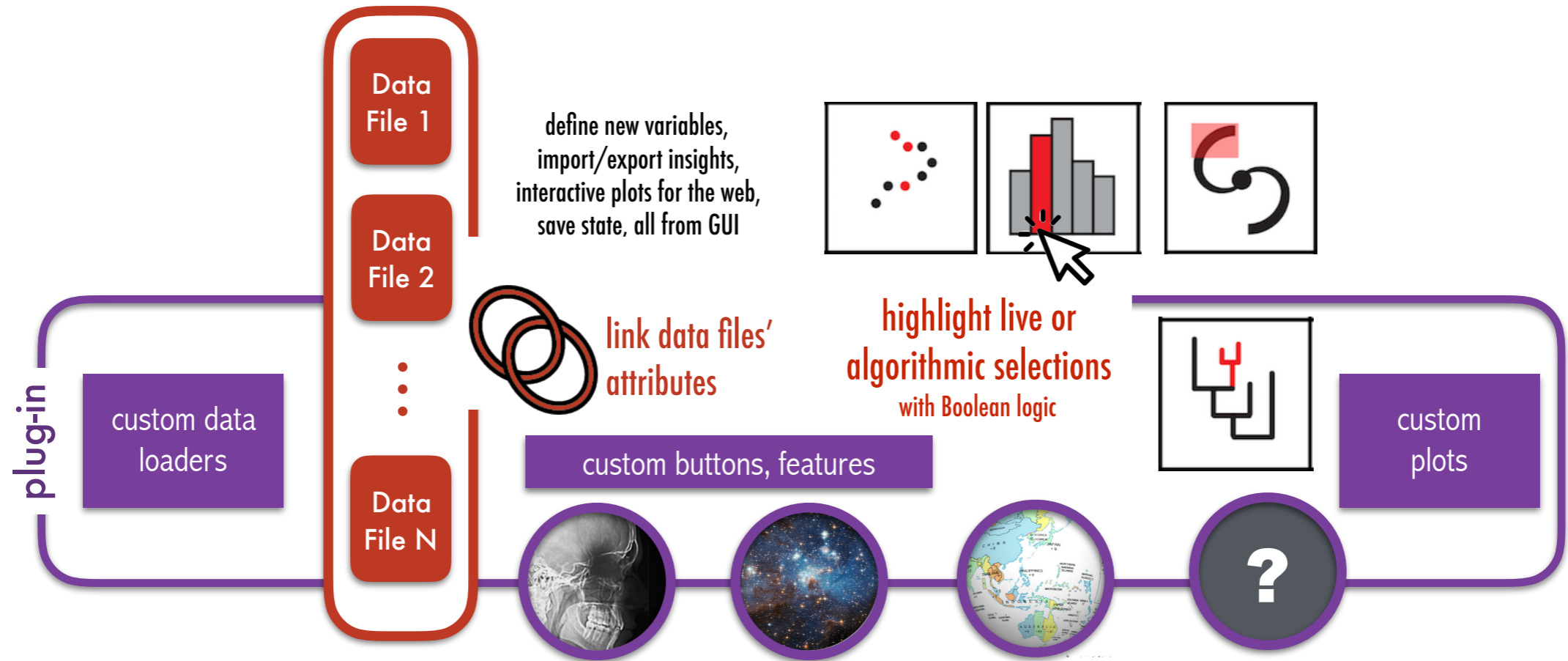
Multiple Data Sets at Once

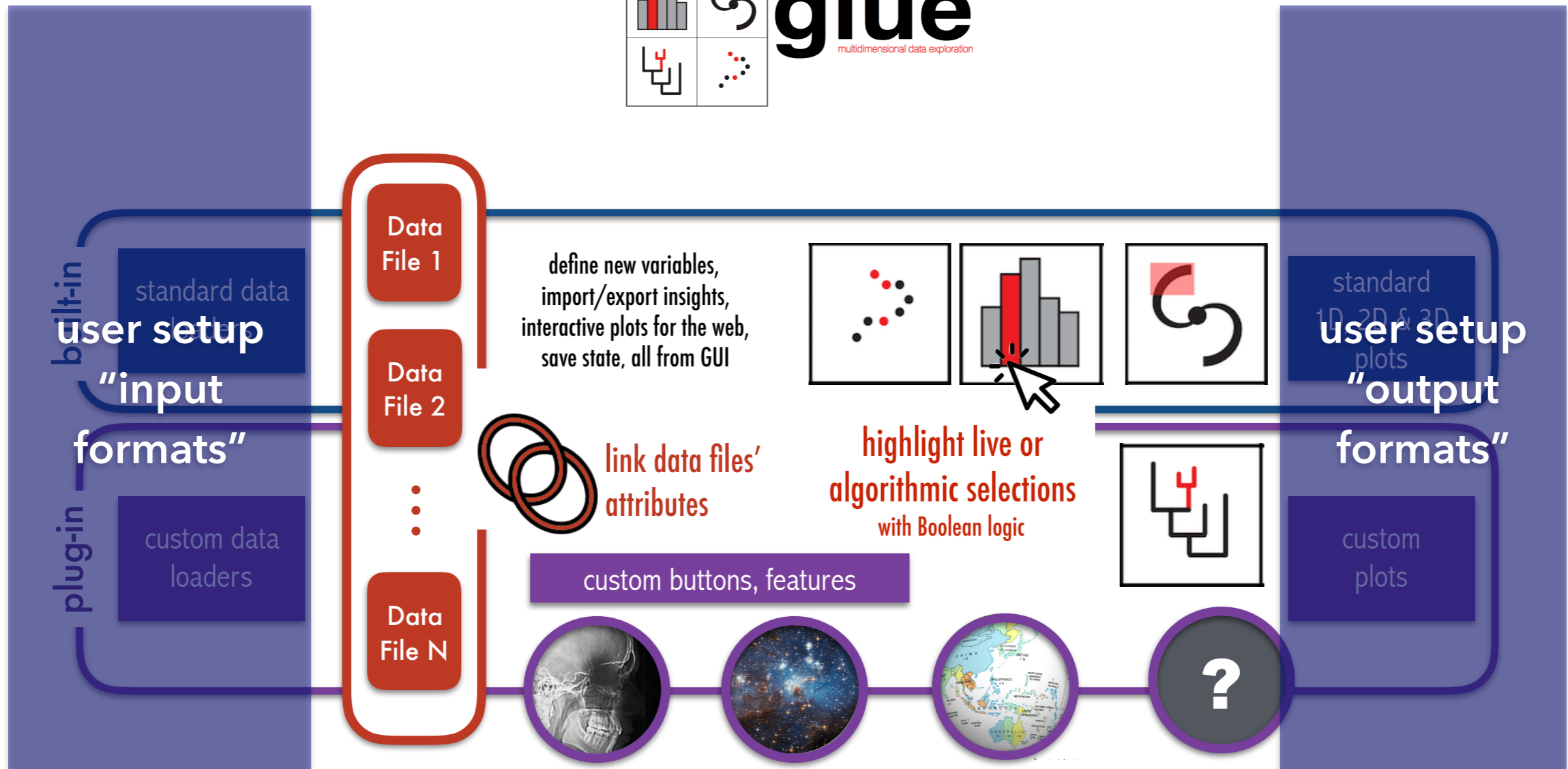


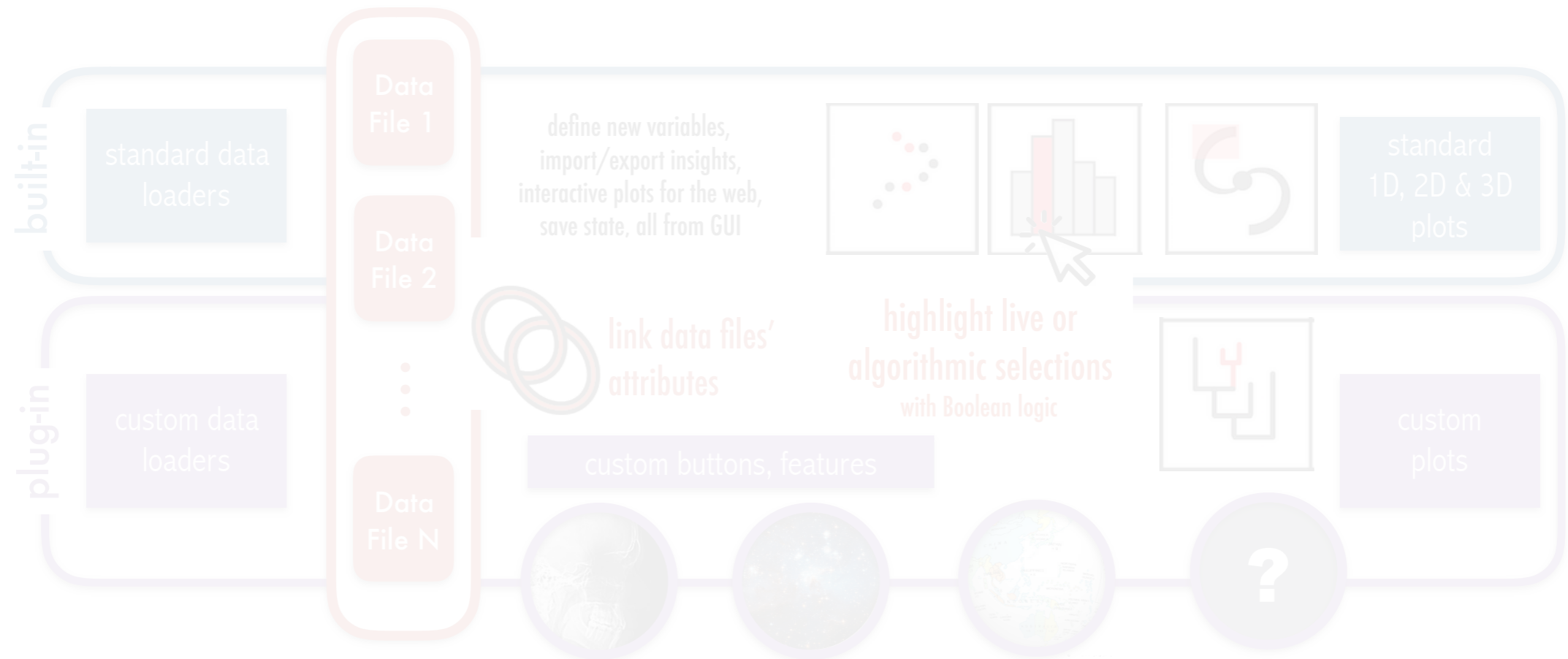
+Linked Views





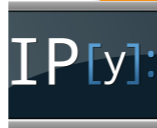






+options

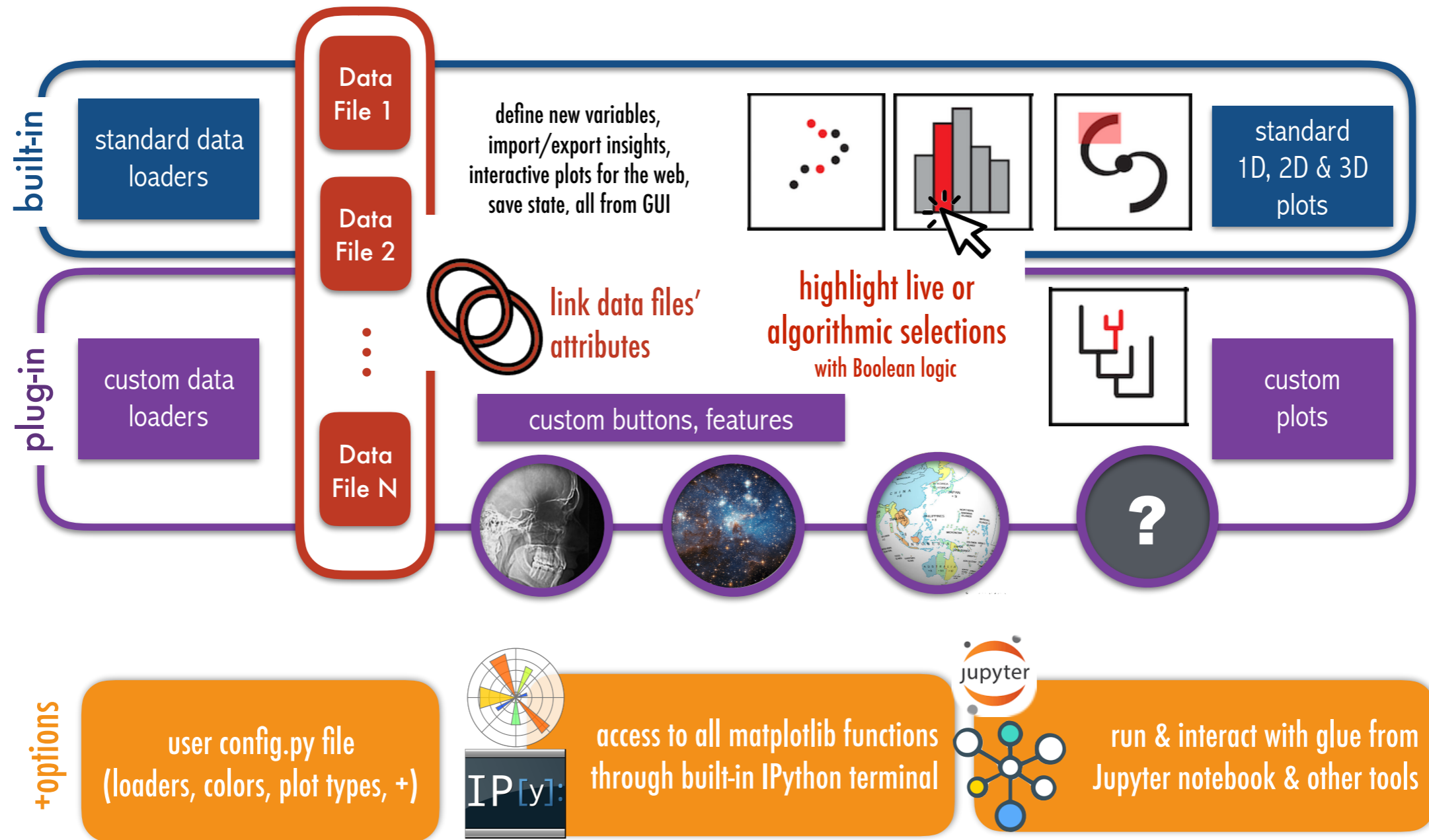
user config.py file
(loaders, colors, plot types, +)



access to all matplotlib functions
through built-in IPython terminal



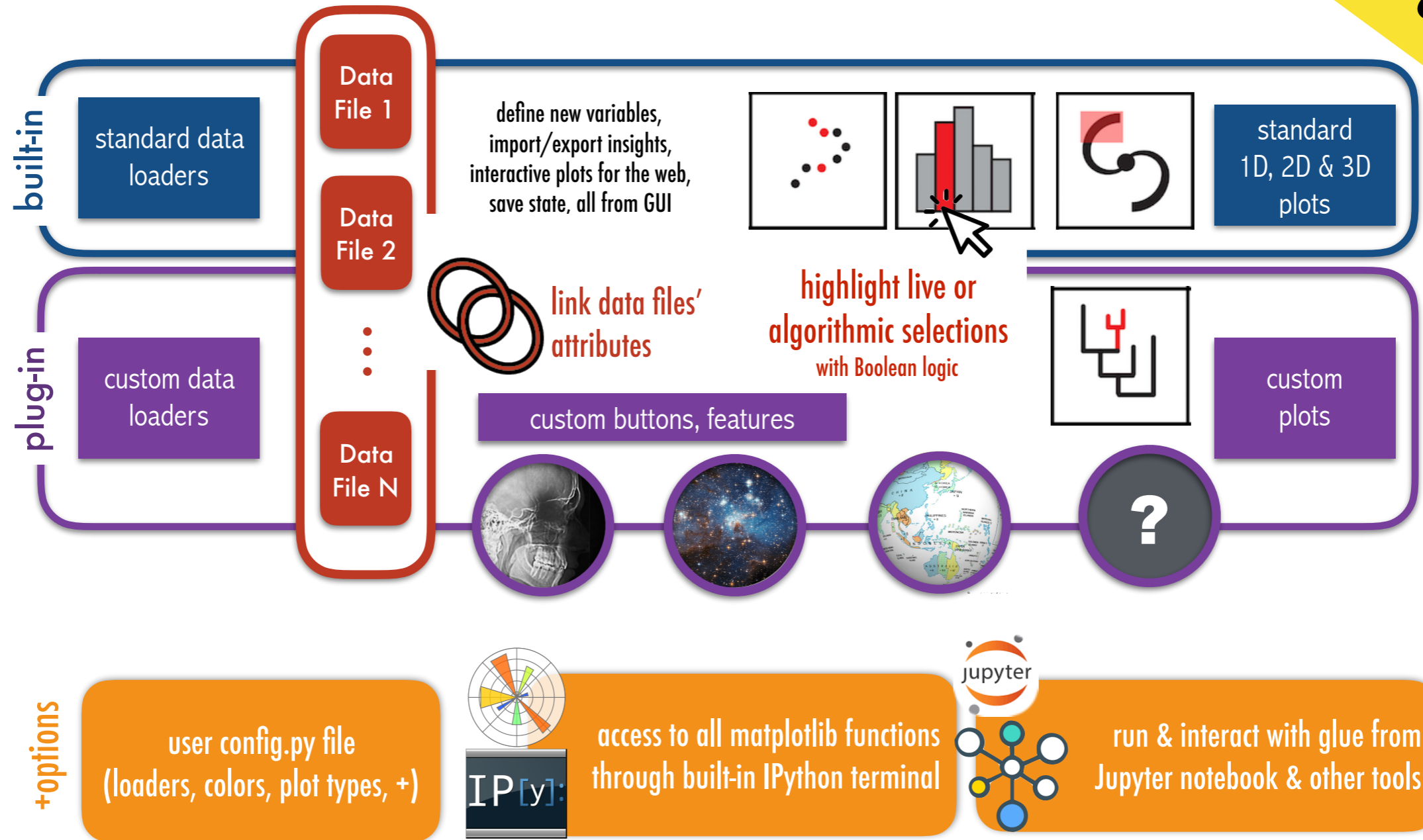
run & interact with glue from
Jupyter notebook & other tools



glueviz.org

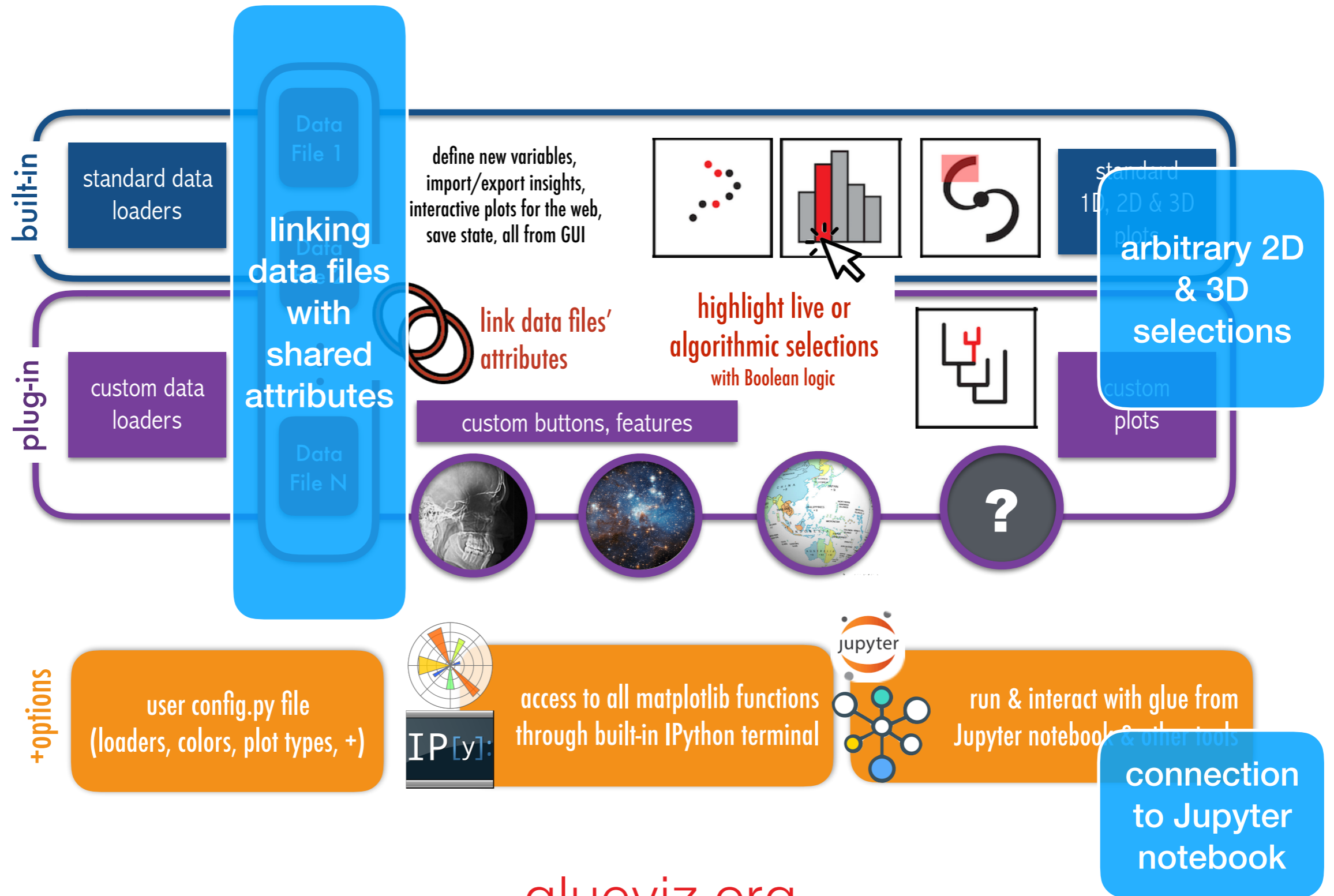


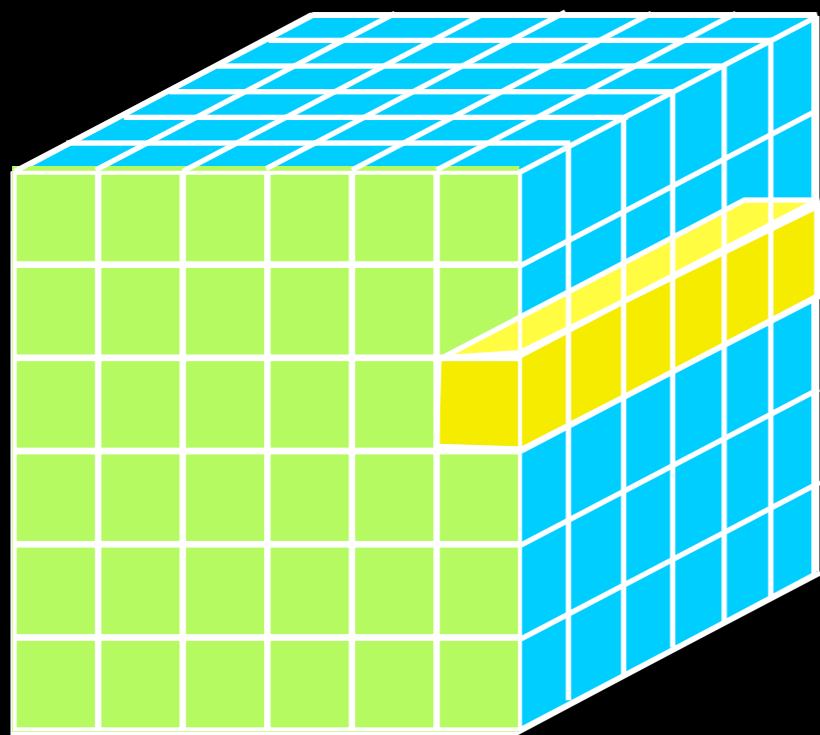
your handout



glueviz.org

Which Parts are Novel?





DATA-DIMENSIONS-DISPLAY

1D: Columns = "Spectra", "SEDs" or "Time Series" (x-y Graphs)

2D: Faces or Slices = "Images"

3D: Volumes = "3D Renderings", "2D Movies"

4D: Time Series of Volumes = "3D Movies"



PHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF LARGE-SCALE GALACTIC FILAMENTS

CATHERINE ZUCKER, CARA BATTERSBY, ALYSSA GOODMAN¹

¹Harvard-Smithsonian Center for Astrophysics

Abstract

The characterization of our Galaxy's longest filamentary gas features has been the subject of a number of studies in recent years, producing not only a sizeable sample of large-scale filaments, but also confusion as to whether all these features (e.g. "Bones", "Giant Molecular Filaments") are essentially the same. They are not. We undertake the first standardized analysis of the physical properties (densities, temperatures, morphologies, radial profiles) and kinematics of large-scale filaments in the literature. We expand and improve upon prior analyses by using the same data sets, techniques, and spiral arm models to disentangle the filaments' inherent properties from selection criteria and methodology. Our results suggest that the myriad filament finding techniques are uncovering different physical structures, with quantities length (10-268 pc), width (1-40 pc), mass ($3 \times 10^3 M_{\odot} - 1.1 \times 10^6 M_{\odot}$), aspect ratio (3:1 - 104:1), and dense gas fraction (0.2-100%) varying by at least an order of magnitude across the sample of 45 filaments. We perform a *position-position-velocity* (*p-p-v*) analysis on a subset of the filaments and find that while 60%-70% of the Galaxy, only 30-45% also exhibit kinematic proximity to purported spiral space defined by aspect ratio, temperature, and density, we broadly distinguish categories, which could be indicative of different formation mechanisms or historical "Bone-like" filaments show the most potential for tracing gross spiral structure; other categories could simply be large concentrations of molecular gas (GMCs,

2017 "The Bone Wars" (& glue)

The collage displays the 'glue' software interface. On the left, the 'Data Collection' panel lists various astronomical datasets. The central 'Profile' window shows a plot of intensity versus position, with a green curve fitting the data. Below it, the '2D Image' window shows a heatmap of Galactic Longitude versus Galactic Latitude. At the bottom, the 'WorldWideTelescope (WWT)' window shows a 3D visualization of a filament. The 'glue' logo is in the top right, and the Python logo is in the bottom left.

WWT INTEGRATION

Glue

Data Collection

Data

- HOPS_ammonia_catalog_ICRS
- Nessie_13CO_ThrUMMS_slab
- Nessie_GLIMPSE_8micron_cropped
- Nessie_HIGAL_Column_Density[PRIMA...

Subsets

- Nessie
 - Nessie (HOPS_ammonia_catalog_I...
 - Nessie (Nessie_13CO_ThrUMMS_sl...
 - Nessie (Nessie_GLIMPSE_8micron_...
 - Nessie (Nessie_HIGAL_Column_De...

Selection Mode: [Icons]

View Console

Tab 1

2D Image

Galactic Latitude: 0°00', -0°15', 30', 45'

Galactic Longitude: 340°00', 339°30', 00', 338°30', 00', 337°30'

Custom Slice

Pixel Axis 1 [Y]: 0, 100, 200, 300

Pixel Axis 2 [X]: 0, 500

WorldWideTelescope (WWT)

WorldWideTelescope (WWT)

Profile

Options

Color: [Black]

Size: 3

Opacity: [Slider]

RA: ra

Dec: dec

Center view on layer

Plot Layers - WorldWideTelescope (WWT)

- Nessie (HOPS_ammonia_catalog_ICRS)
- HOPS_ammonia_catalog_ICRS

Plot Options - WorldWideTelescope (WWT)

Foreground: IRIS: Improved Reprocessing

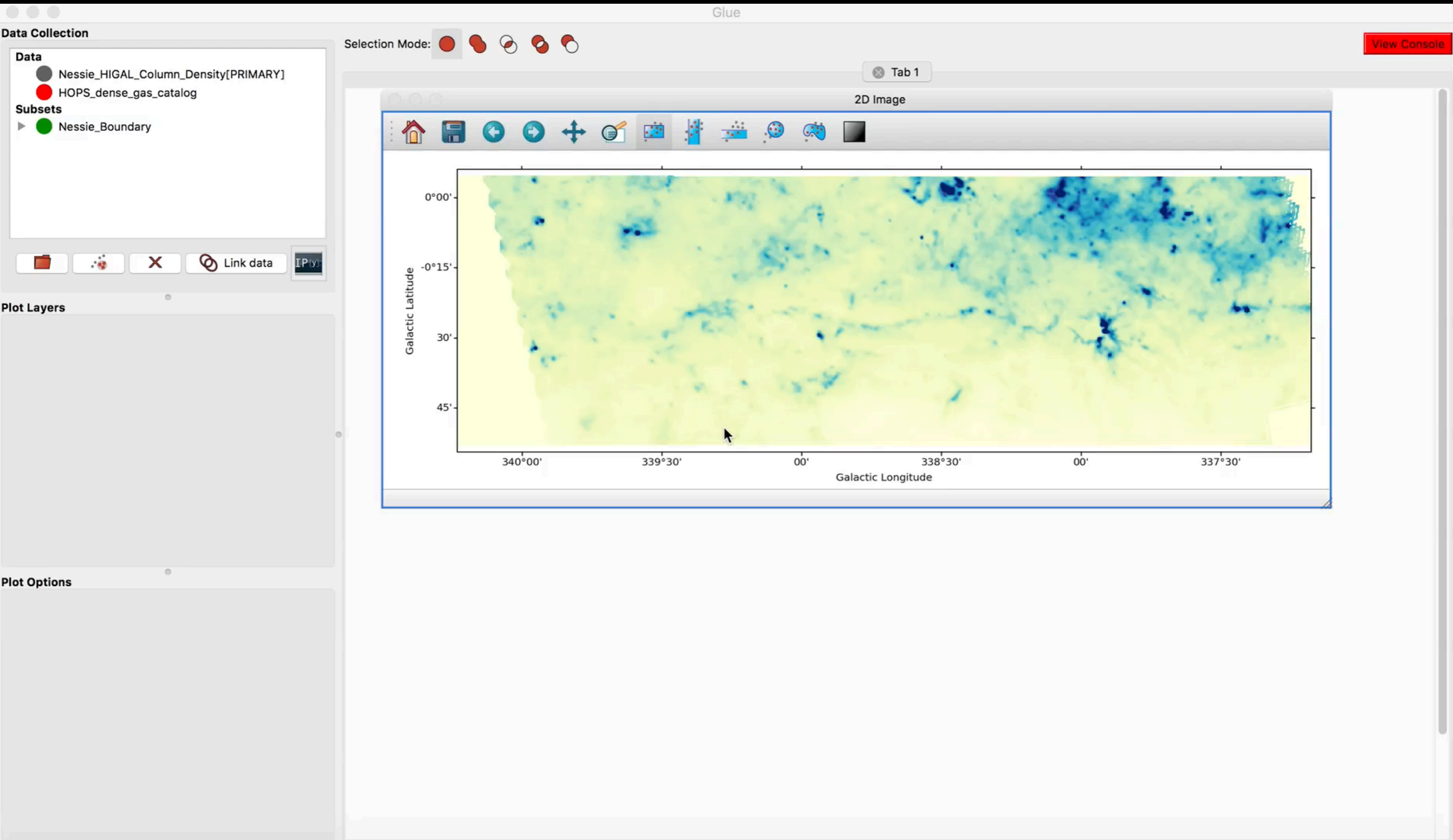
Opacity: [Slider]

Background: Digitized Sky Survey (Color)

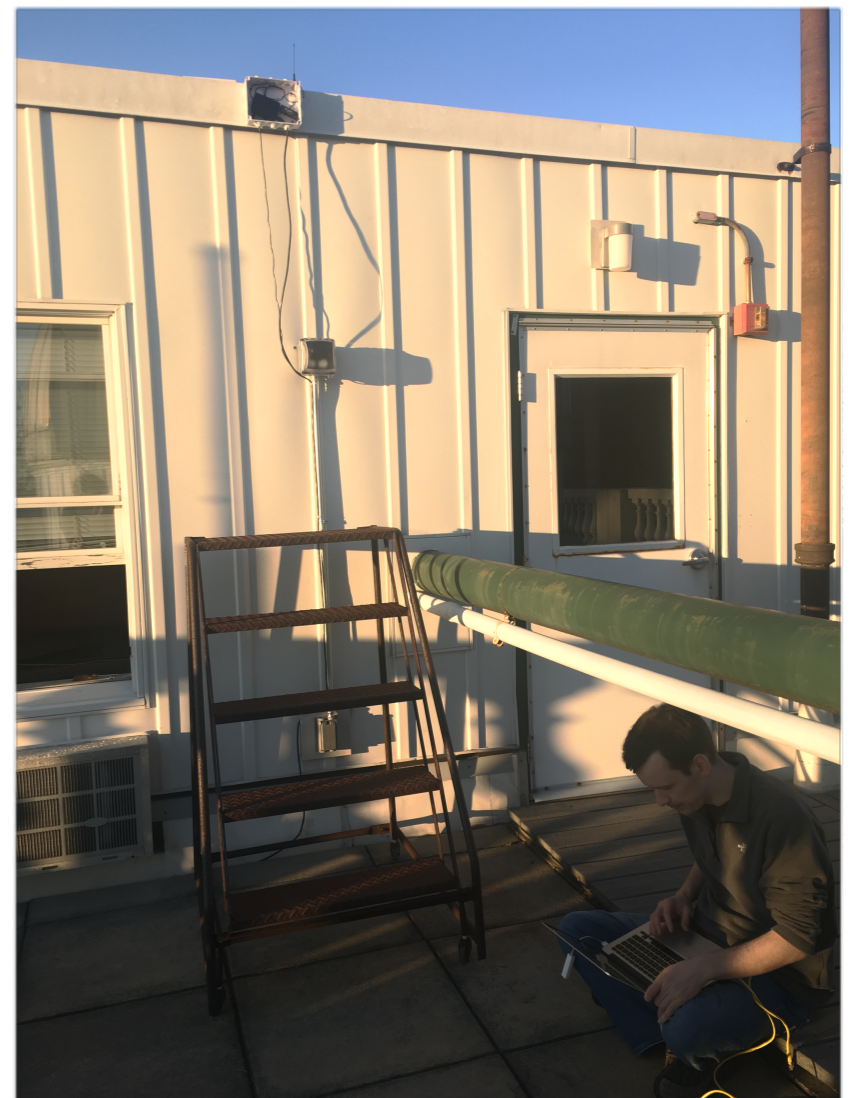
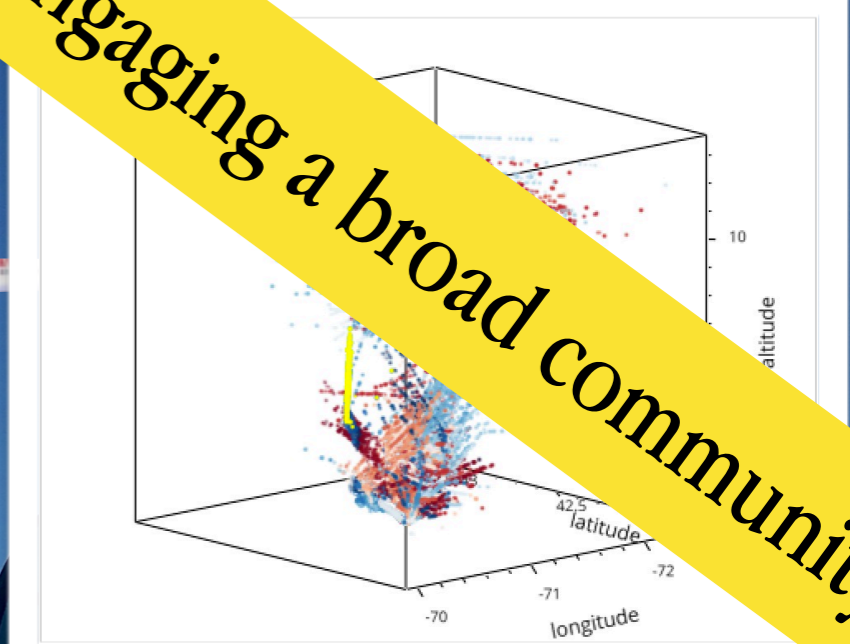
Galactic Plane mode

glue

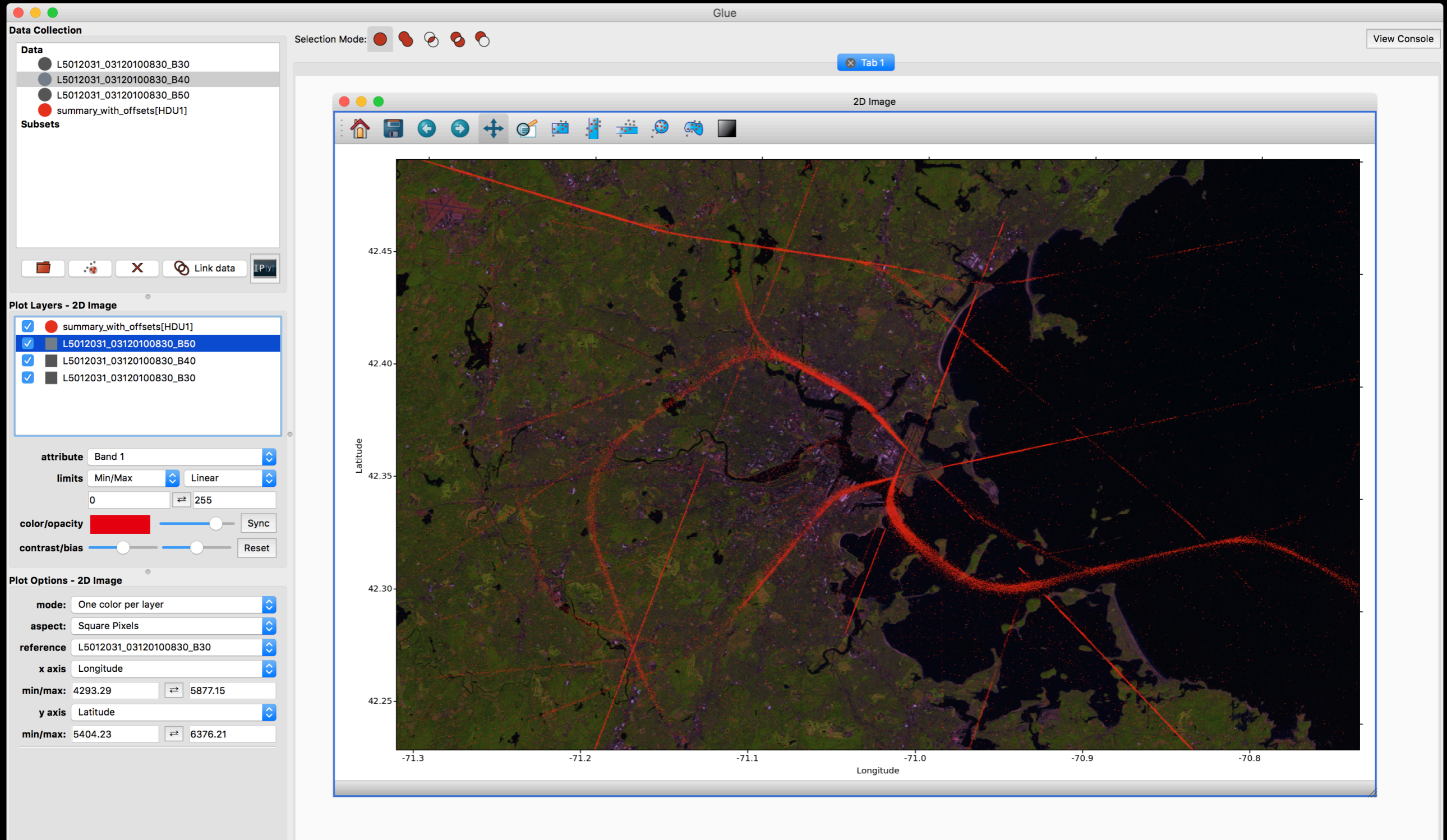
WWT INTEGRATION



engaging a broad community



TRACKING PLANES (GIS TOOLS)



CUSTOMIZATION FOR BREADTH



dollars logo - Google Search

Building Custom Data Viewers — Glue 0.9.0 documentation

balzer82.g

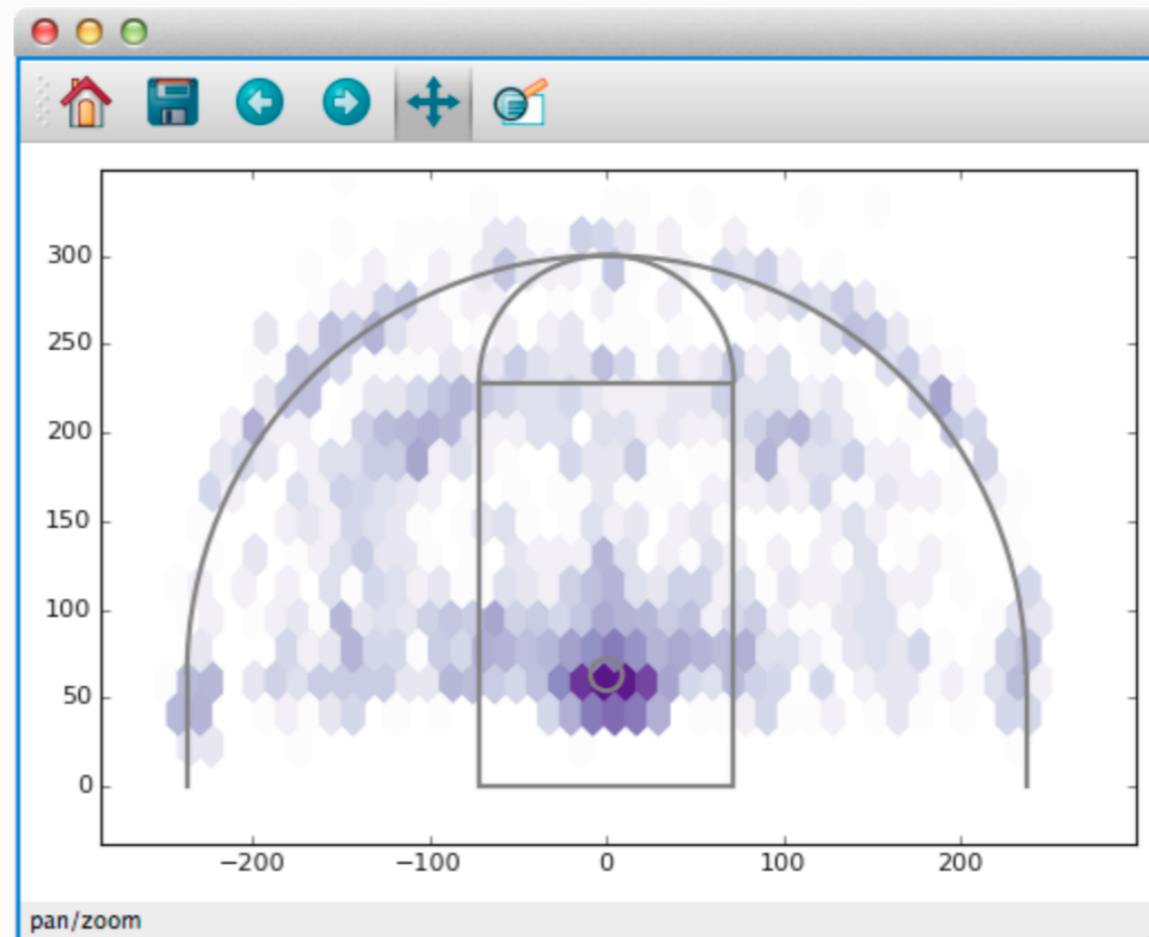
Glue

Search docs

[Docs](#) » Building Custom Data Viewers

[Edit on GitHub](#)

Building Custom Data Viewers



Glue's standard data viewers (scatter plots, images, histograms) are useful in a wide variety of data exploration settings. However, they represent a *tiny* fraction of the ways to view a particular dataset. For this reason, Glue provides a simple mechanism for creating custom visualizations using `matplotlib`.

Creating a `custom data viewer` requires writing a little bit of `Matplotlib` code but involves little to no GUI programming. The next several sections illustrate how to build a custom data viewer by

- Installing Glue
- Getting started
- User Interface Guide
- 3D viewers in Glue
- Using the IPython terminal in Glue
- Working with Data objects
- Starting Glue from Python
- Configuring Glue via a startup file
- Customizing your Glue environment
- Programmatically configuring plots
- Building Custom Data Viewers**
 - The Goal: Basketball Shot Charts
 - Shot Chart Version 1: Heatmap and plot
 - Shot Chart Version 2: Court markings
 - Shot Chart Version 3: Widgets
 - Shot Chart Version 4: Selection
 - Viewer Subclasses
 - Valid Function Arguments
 - UI Elements
 - Other Guidelines

Watching data for changes

[Read the Docs](#)

v: stable

JUPYTER LABS

glue "on the web"

The screenshot displays the JupyterLab web interface. On the left, there is a sidebar with a 'Commands' panel containing sections for 'CONSOLE', 'EDITOR', 'FILE OPERATIONS', and 'HELP'. The main area is divided into three panes: a console, a notebook editor, and a launcher.

Console: Shows the IPython help system output for the '?' command, followed by a Python code cell (In [1]) that defines a histogram function and plots it. The plot shows four overlapping histograms in green, red, blue, and purple.

Notebook Editor: Contains a code cell (In [2]) that runs a script named 'mri_with_eeg.py'. Below the code, there are three visualizations: a brain MRI slice, a histogram of MRI intensity, and a time-series plot of EEG data for four channels (PG9, PG7, PG5, PG3).

Launcher: Shows the source code for 'mri_with_eeg.py', which includes imports for numpy, matplotlib, and cbook, and contains logic to load MRI and EEG data and plot them.

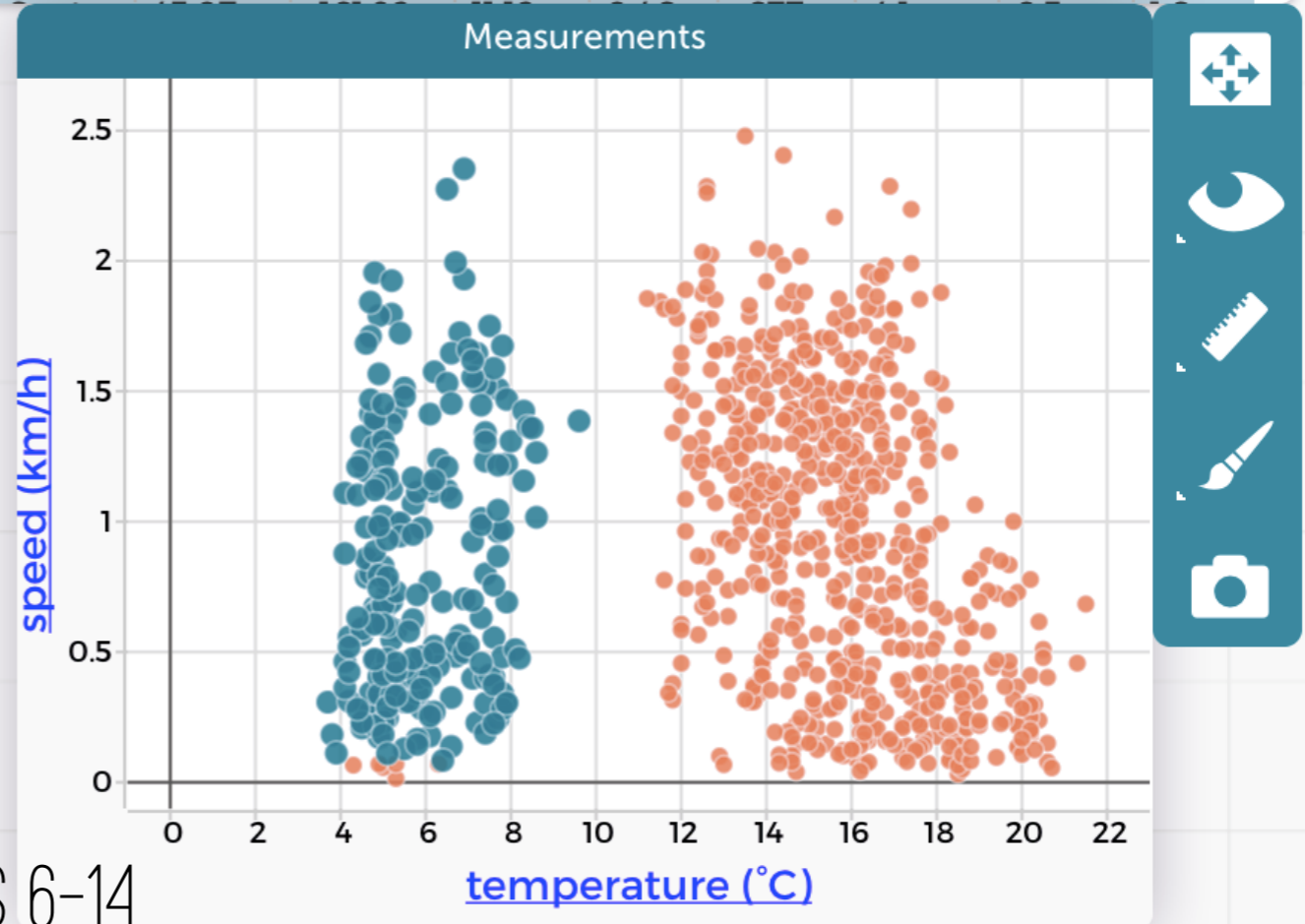
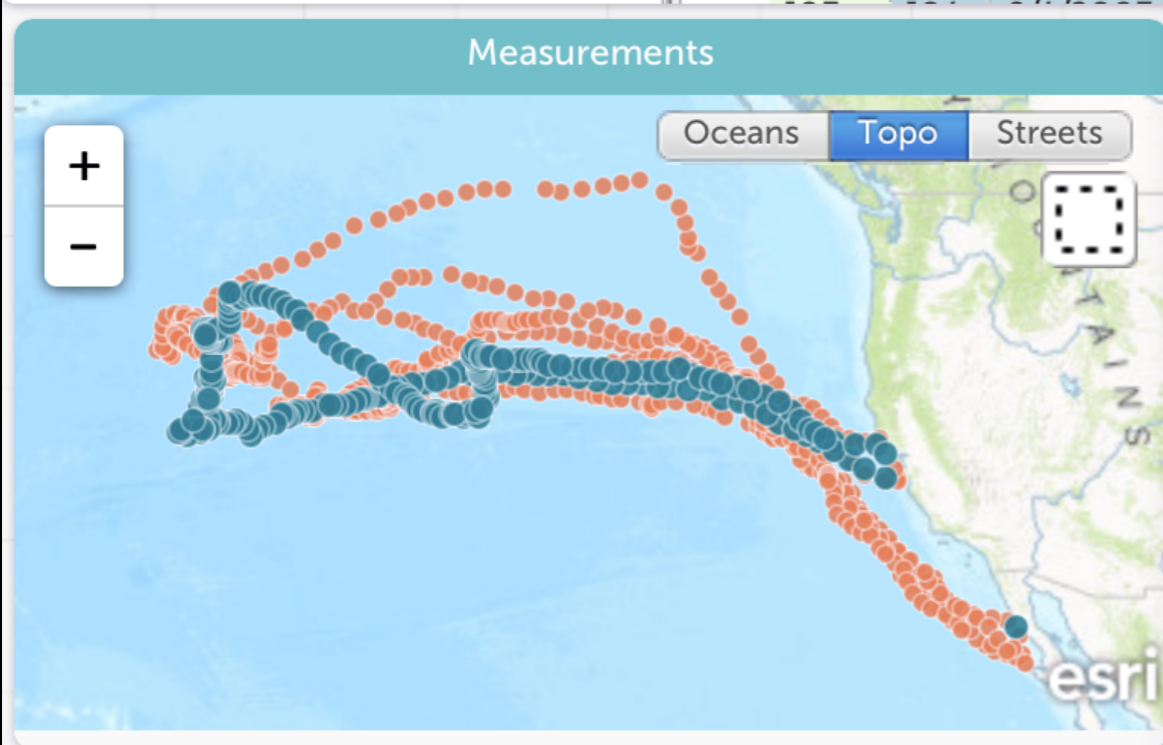
CODAP

web & outreach

Four Seals UNSAVED Version 2.0 (0395)

Tables Graph Map Slider Calc Text Undo Redo Tiles Op Hide

index	animal_	species	index	day	date	month	latitude	longitude	distance (km)	speed (km/h)	depth (m)	temperature (°C)	chlorophyll	
1	546	Elephant Seal	100	99	8/30/20...	Augu...	41.8	-162.27	15.54	0.65	-608	4.8	0.1	1.5
2	541	Elephant Seal	101	100	8/31/20...	Augu...	42.27	-162.16	26.78	1.12	-371	6.2	0.2	1.5
3	536	Elephant Seal	102	101	9/1/2005	Sept...	42.92	-161.88	37.8	1.57	-332	6.2	0.3	1.5
4	528	Elephant Seal	103	102	9/2/2005	Sept...	43.08	-161.83	9.32	0.39	-368	5.5	0.3	1.5
			104	103	9/3/2005	Sept...	43.06	-161.64	7.81	0.33	-291	6.6	0.2	1.5



LINKED VIEWS & DATA SCIENCE FOR GRADES 6-14

REMOTE DATA ACCESS++

“BIG” Data

- +data abstraction layer
- +replace matplotlib with OpenGL-backed 3D viewer
- +data shaders

The screenshot shows the Power BI 'Get Data' interface. The breadcrumb path is 'Get Data > Databases & More > Azure SQL Database'. The main content area displays four data source options: 'Azure SQL Database', 'Azure SQL Data Warehouse', 'SQL Server Analysis Services', and 'Spark on Azure HDInsight'. The 'Azure SQL Database' option is highlighted with a white border and a downward-pointing arrow. Below this, a detailed view for 'Azure SQL Database' is shown, including a description: 'Azure SQL Database is a fully managed relational database-as-a-service that makes tier-1 capabilities easily accessible. SQL Database supports massive scale-out, predictable performance, flexible manageability and includes built-in high availability and self-management for near-zero maintenance. With Power BI, you can create dynamic reports, mashups with data and metrics you already have in your Azure SQL Database.' A yellow 'Connect' button with an upward-pointing arrow is visible, along with a 'Learn More' link.

Power BI

Get Data > Databases & More > Azure SQL Database

My Workspace

Content Pack Library

My Organization

Services

Samples

Import or Connect to Data

Files

Databases & More

Azure SQL Database

Azure SQL Data Warehouse

SQL Server Analysis Services

Spark on Azure HDInsight

Azure SQL Database

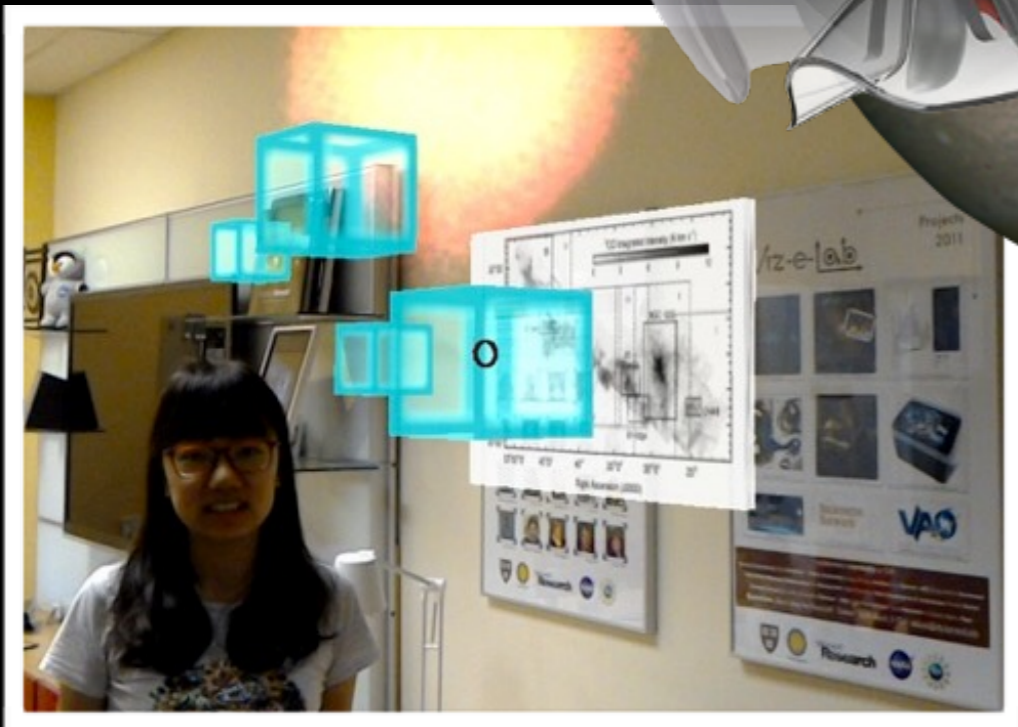
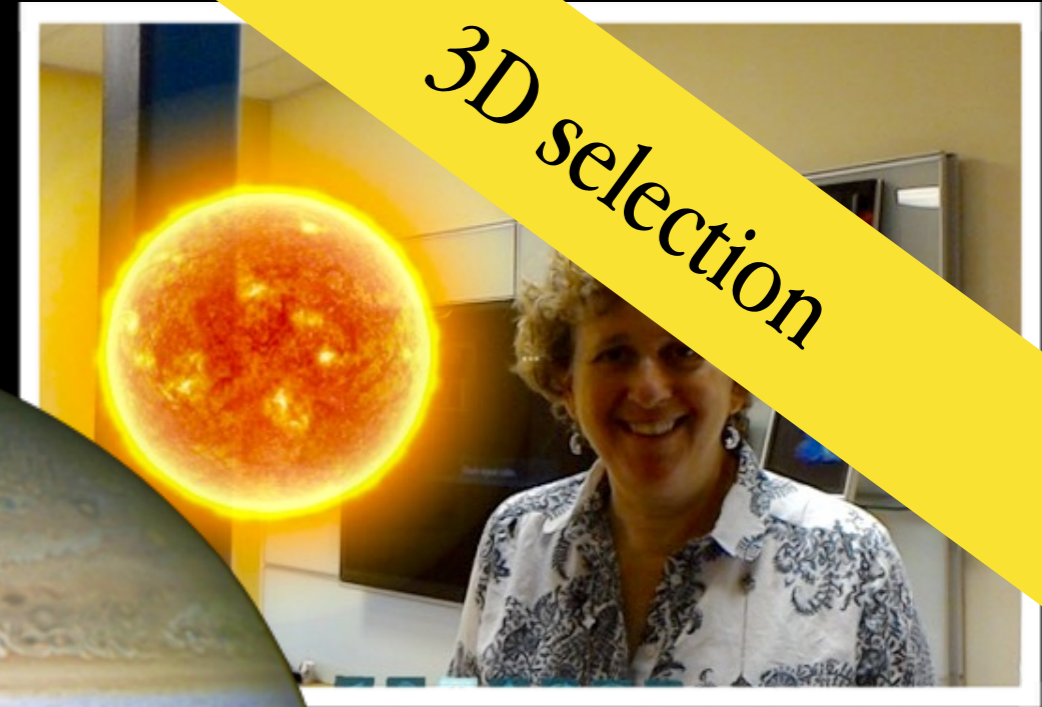
Azure SQL Database is a fully managed relational database-as-a-service that makes tier-1 capabilities easily accessible. SQL Database supports massive scale-out, predictable performance, flexible manageability and includes built-in high availability and self-management for near-zero maintenance. With Power BI, you can create dynamic reports, mashups with data and metrics you already have in your Azure SQL Database.

[Connect](#)

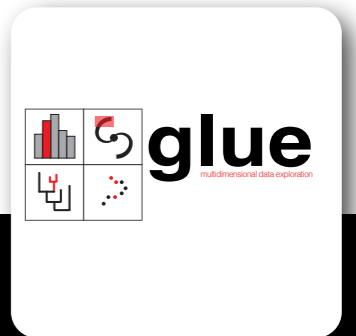
[Learn More](#)

THE CHALLENGE OF 3D SELECTION

3D selection



What (and How) Can **Linked-View Visualization** tell us about the **Universe**, and **Brains**?



Alyssa A. Goodman

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@aagie
@glueviz
@astrofrog



glueviz.org
github.com/glue-viz
Tom Robitaille, lead developer



NASA James Webb
Space Telescope
+NSF-Scientific Software Elements